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RECONSTRUCTION OF EASTERN FRONT IS NOW MADE POSSIBLE

Austria's Collapse, Following
That of Turkey and Bulgaria,
Frees Allied Armies for Attack
on Germany South and East

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

By signing an armistice with Italy, on the terms demanded by the Allies, Austria joins Turkey and Bulgaria in declaring herself out of the war. Although the terms of the armistice are not yet known, the conditions imposed upon Bulgaria and Turkey are sufficient to indicate that the Allies will not only utterly safeguard them from any double dealing of any kind, but will open the way, in all directions, for a more energetic prosecution of the war against Germany. The potential effect of the three surrenders in the immediate future must be overwhelming. All the allied forces in Venetia, all the allied forces on the Salonika front and all the allied forces in Syria and Mesopotamia, with the exception of those required to do police work are now released for an immediate advance against Germany from the south and east, through Austria, or for use on the western front.

A New Eastern Front

Within a few days, a new eastern front may be created, and whether the attack is made from the Trentino, from Bohemia or from Galicia, it will be made, not from the country of a conquered enemy, but from friendly territory. The Italians of the Trentino, the Czechs of Bohemia, the Poles of Galicia can be counted upon to give the armies of the Allies their enthusiastic support and to do everything possible, to facilitate every military movement.

In Venetia

Up to the last moment in Venetia, the Austrian commanders, especially on the Asiago plateau, made tremendous efforts to hold up the Italian advance sufficiently to allow of the retirement of the great mass of their forces. They, however, nowhere succeeded. The sixth army, operating north and east of Asiago, bore down all resistance, and on Friday last crossed the passes between Rotzo and Roana and advanced in the valley of the Noce; whilst the fourth army, after occupying the heights north of Fossano, pushed on through the valley of the Sugana, over the old frontier, into the Trentino, and have now occupied Trento. An Italian force has been landed at Trieste, and Italian cavalry have entered Udine. One of the last communications from Rome states that it is not possible to calculate the number of guns abandoned by the retreating Austrians; that 2200 had been counted and that the prisoners taken in less than a week amount to 100,000.

Serbian Enter Belgrade

Meanwhile, the evacuation of occupied territory by the Austro-Hungarian forces goes rapidly forward. What is happening in Rumania is not yet known, but Serbia is now practically free from the invaders, and Belgrade, the capital, has been reoccupied by the Serbian forces.

The Western Front

On the western front the strong French and American attack, between the Argonne and the Meuse, which opened on Friday morning, is being vigorously developed. Paris reports the capture of many villages, and the abandonment by the retreating Germans of considerable matériel.

COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The following German official statement was issued today:

"In Flanders, we withdrew to Ghent yesterday without fighting. 'Northeast of Audenarde and near Tournai there have been partial attacks which we repulsed.

"South of Valenciennes, the English continued violent attacks during the morning, pressing us back to Saultain and reestablishing themselves at Préseau.

"We held Villers-Pol against repeated attacks.

"West of Landreux, we repulsed partial attacks.

"West of Guise, partial attacks were unsuccessful.

"The French did not continue their attacks on the Aisne front, but restricted their efforts to partial attacks east of Banogne, near Neuville and Tervin, which were repulsed.

"A break into our lines west of the Meuse by the Americans caused a withdrawal of our forces between the Aisne and Champagne.

"On the line including Quatrechamps and Buzancy there were fierce engagements yesterday in which the enemy gained some ground near Taillay and beyond Villers and Devantzen.

"Elsewhere they were repulsed.

"There have been violent engagements near the Moselle."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Today's German official statement reads:

"Attempts by the enemy during the afternoon, by an enveloping storm at-

LORD FRENCH GIVES ADVICE TO IRELAND

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—Lord French at a dinner here on Tuesday said the allied nations' splendid sacrifices had caused the day of justice, peace and goodwill to dawn upon the world. It was their duty in Ireland to use their utmost endeavors to reach some understanding in order to settle their differences and reap the utmost advantage from the altered social conditions to which the world would attain. The Viceroy paid tribute to the Irish farmers' response to the appeal to fight the submarine menace.

GEORGES ROUSSOS ON BALKAN ISSUE

Greek Minister to the United
States Discusses the Question
of Most Just Solution of Problem
and Greece's Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Georges Roussos, the Greek Minister to the United States, on being asked for a statement on the most just solution of the Balkan problem, and specifically as to the additions to Greece's territory and population as a result of the war, said:

"It is very difficult for me to answer your question as stated. How can I tell you which will be Greece's future boundaries and the number of people they will include? Does not this entirely depend on what the future conference of peace will decide on as to the general settlement?"

"Should, indeed, the decisions of the conference be radical, then Greece will certainly claim all territory that has belonged to Hellenism and where still dwells an important and autochthonous element. Historical reasons and the principle of nationality amply justify these aspirations.

"Should, on the contrary, half-way solutions be decided on, Greece, in such an alternative, will insist that they be such as shall secure for her in the future a free and national life, permitting our populations to develop without any hindrance.

"Several imperialistic or unjustified claims will be put forth, but they cannot frighten us. No one has forgotten, yet, certain imperialistic tendencies which hitherto have been prevalent in the world. But the small nations are confident in the engagements given to them by the governments of the Entente, and furthermore they have no doubt that they will be fulfilled.

"On the other hand, has not America democracy, by its immense strength, brought great support to them by insisting that, in the future peace conference, public discussion should be taken on all questions? Greece is absolutely sure that the Greeks under the Turkish rule and those living in Thrace, where there are 700,000 of them against 110,000 Bulgarians, will enjoy a perfect freedom in the future.

"What I have stated refers to your question on the Balkans.

"Serbia, Greece and Rumania have received from the Entente Powers guarantees securing their territorial integrity. The President of the United States on behalf of the American people by a message to the Greek people has guaranteed in the most solemn manner Greece's territorial integrity. No question, therefore, can arise as to territorial concessions to be made at the expense of these three countries. What will have to be decided on is Thrace's fate, where a considerable Greek element, according to Turkish statistics, still live under the heel of the Turk and the Bulgarian.

"As for the Balkan Confederation, which has been suggested as a feiler, I would like you to observe that we are here before a very curious phenomenon. Greece has always endeavored to come to an understanding with the other Balkan states, which

(Continued on page five, column five)

SALES OF COTTON TO BE HELD, UP

New Orleans Factors Resolve
to Refuse to Dispose of Holdings
Until They Have Forced
the Market Into Better Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—New Orleans cotton factors, who handle virtually all the crop of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, with some from Texas, and who control the selling policies of the majority of the planters of these states, at a meeting attended by 90 per cent of the members of their association, on Nov. 2, resolved to hold all their cotton in their hands until they forced the market into better prices. Sharply arraying the South against the North, following the rapid reverses of the cotton market on reports of early peace, the cotton factors adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the recent heavy decline in cotton has been brought about, not by any fundamental conditions, but through an organized raid engineered by adverse interests for the purpose of stampeding the producers and merchants of the South into selling at bargain prices to the great profit of those interested which must have the cotton, and

"Whereas, it is the duty of the cotton South to resist this unwarranted, unfair and evil effort to depreciate the value of the South's great assets by steadily refusing to permit the said raiding interests to buy cotton at this depreciated price they are seeking to establish. Now, therefore, be it by the New Orleans Cotton Factors Association

"Resolved, That, until the market settles, and until buyers offer reasonable prices based upon the law of supply and demand, the members of the Cotton Factors Association, in the city of New Orleans, unless positively ordered thereto by the owners of cotton in their hands, will absolutely not offer any cotton for sale; and, further, be it

"Resolved, That this association earnestly advises and urges all spot holders and bankers not to be stampeded by the present artificial conditions into sacrificing cotton, but on the contrary to hold on the farm and in warehouses and thereby defeat the design of those who would depool the cotton producers and merchants of the South."

FINNISH GENERAL GOES TO LONDON

General Mannerheim Says He
Will Ask for Britain's Recognition
of Finns' Independence

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—General Mannerheim, commander-in-chief of the Finnish Army, stated he was leaving Stockholm for London to secure British recognition of Finnish independence and to improve Anglo-Finnish relations.

Anti-Bolshevist Movements

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—Messages via Berlin and Stockholm indicate anti-Bolshevist movements in Russia, and the Vossische Zeitung learns from Kiev of alleged Entente support of a movement to reestablish the Russian Empire.

DUTCH CREDIT TO GERMANY TO EXPIRE

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Dutch Finance Minister informed the second chamber that the credit of 60,000,000 florins granted to the Central Powers will shortly expire.

LUXEMBURG NOT TO HAVE GERMAN RULER

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Munich dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung states that Princess Antoinette of Luxembourg will formally renounce all rights to the throne of Luxembourg before marrying the Bavarian Crown Prince.

CAILLAUX TRIAL BEFORE SENATE

Public Prosecutor Declares There
Was a Well-Defined Under-
ground Policy of Intrigue to
Bring M. Caillaux Into Power

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—In the prolonged requête pronounced by the public prosecutor against M. Caillaux in the High Court of the French Senate, a particularly interesting chapter dealt with the accused's activities during his mission to South America. The accusation stated that there were appearances of relations entered into with Count von Luxburg through James Minotto in the employment of the Deutsche Bank in London before the war. Connected with this portion of the case is a telegram from von Luxburg to Berlin via Count von Bernstorff, describing M. Caillaux's views of the war as one waged for the existence of Great Britain, and deprecating articles in the German press praising M. Caillaux as ruining his situation in France.

The Lippischer case figures prominently in the charge against the former Premier. When the woman, Duverger, called on M. Caillaux at the Hungarian's instigation, stating that she was an agent of von Lancken, M. Caillaux told her he would have no dealings with her and would report her activities in favor of peace to M. Viviani. M. Viviani, however, declares that no such information was ever given him, and M. Briand denies ever having reviewed letters on the subject from M. Caillaux. M. Malvy alone has recollections of Lippischer. He it was who warned M. Caillaux that the police were watching the Duverger woman.

Decoded correspondence had been discovered, stated M. Lescouvé, showing an attempt by Germany, by means of M. Caillaux, to get a separate peace with France at the expense of Great Britain, to be bribed, by the cession of part of Alsace-Lorraine, into giving Germany a free hand to continue the struggle against Great Britain.

In summing up, the public prosecutor stated that there was a well-defined underground policy, in which Germany was the prime mover, to bring M. Caillaux into power. This policy involved intrigue, machinations and habitual intelligence with the enemy.

Case for the Prosecution

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The trial of M. Joseph Caillaux, former Minister and Premier of France, began yesterday before the Senate sitting at a high court. Since M. Clemenceau's great speech in the Senate a year ago, a speech which has had such momentous consequences for France, the Caillaux affair has become a subject of international importance and speculation.

For a long time, even before M. Caillaux's arrest last January, it was openly stated in France and elsewhere that in M. Caillaux, Germany had her most powerful and dangerous agent in Europe, and events during the war have further strengthened the opinion that owing to the machinations of M. Caillaux, and accomplices, not only France was brought within an ace of betrayal but the allied cause also. With M. Caillaux are indicted two lesser actors in the underground policy of defeating M. Loustalot, deputy, and M. Paul Comby, a lawyer, who with M. Caillaux stand accused of carrying on intelligence with the enemy, for which the French law demands capital sentence.

The proceedings so far are but preliminary to the trial, and consist in the reading by M. Lescouvé, the public prosecutor, of the requête against the prisoners, after which he will formally request the court to try them on the charges specified. It is possible the court will then adjourn for a few days or, maybe, until the beginning of the new year. The documents on which M. Lescouvé is basing the indictment, number 7000, and the statement is proportionately lengthy and has not yet terminated.

Beginning with a summary of the various defeatist activities of the Bonnet Rouge, Bolo Pasha, Cavallini, etc., which form a kind of sinister background to the present trial, the prosecutor went on to speak of documents found in the Florence safe, and which left no doubt of what M. Caillaux's frame of mind was toward the war, and of the part he intended to play in a France given over to a shameful peace. One manuscript in M. Caillaux's handwriting, though unsigned, endeavored to make out a case for Germany as a power forced into a declaration of war by the attitude of the French Government.

The safe also contained the already famous "Rubicon" document, a series of notes on the advisable steps to be taken to secure peace when M. Caillaux had become master of the French



Emperor Karl of Austria

Whose dominions have now been granted an armistice by governments of the Entente.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY GRANTED ARMISTICE

Italian Commander Signs Truce
With Austrian General—
Fighting on Italian Front
Ceases Monday Afternoon

FORECAST DIVIDES CONGRESS CONTROL

Washington Estimate Is That
Democrats Will Retain Senate
Lead, but That Republicans
Will Have House Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the bitterest political campaigns in the history of the country will close on Monday night, and the result of the people's will at the polls on Tuesday is looked forward to with interest hardly secondary to that in the great events which are following each other in Europe with tremendous rapidity. In the meantime, the chief supporters of the Administration are making their final effort to retain control of Congress, and the attention of the voters is being called to the crumbling of the Central Powers as illustrating the success of the President's policy and diplomacy. The indications are, however, that partisan lines are more sharply drawn than they have been since 1898.

Forecasts of the elections made elsewhere appear to coincide, in some respects, with forecasts made in well-informed quarters in Washington. According to these forecasts the Democrats will retain control of the Senate by the slender majority of four, but the Republicans will secure control of the House by a majority of 23. This estimate, as far as the House is concerned, corresponds closely to the forecasts of Republican leaders in the House, who declare that the minimum Republican majority will be 21.

The present status of Congress is: Senate, 52 Democrats, 44 Republicans; House, 214 Democrats, 207 Republicans, seven Independents. The possibility of a Republican victory in either house is scouted by the Democratic National Committee, which predicts a Democratic gain in both houses. It is, however, apparent that the contest in the Senate is extremely close, and the result will depend on the outcome in a few pivotal states. It is almost certain, it is claimed, that the Republicans will gain one senator in each of the following states: Illinois, where Congressman Medill McCormick, Republican, is running against Senator James Hamilton Lewis; Kansas, where Governor Capen, Republican, is running against Senator Thompson; Colorado, where Lawrence C. Phipps, Republican, is running against Senator John F. Shafroth; Kentucky, where Ben L. Bruner is running against A. O. Stanley, Democrat.

It is now asserted that the Republican Party is very likely to win in Michigan and in Nebraska, but likely to lose in Rhode Island, New Hampshire and West Virginia. These would appear to be the pivotal states on which the control of the next Senate depends.

William G. McAduo, Secretary of

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—It is officially announced that General Diaz signed this afternoon an armistice with Austria-Hungary to take effect at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

Gen. Diaz Conducts Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—Semi-official reports regarding the Austrian armistice state that the interallied conference was informed by General Diaz and Signor Orlando of the Austrian request. General Diaz was then charged by the allied governments to communicate with the Austrian parliamentaires. The armistice conditions are based on President Wilson's terms and prevent extrication from the battle positions.

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—An official statement issued by the Italian Government today concerning the armistice says:

"An officer of the Austrian General Staff presented himself at the front of our lines, bearing credentials, and asked to discuss an armistice.

"General Diaz referred the question to Signor Orlando, the Premier, who is now in Paris, who, in turn, informed the interallied conference, which discussed and defined the conditions upon which the armistice could be granted and charged General Diaz, in the name of the governments of the Allies and the United States, to communicate them to the Austrian representative.

"The conditions of the armistice are inspired by the fundamental ideas of President Wilson, namely, to render it impossible for the enemy to recommence war, and to prevent him from profiting by an armistice to withdraw from a difficult military situation. The condition of the battle along our front demonstrates the great value of these terms."

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Sunday)—(Via London)—An official statement issued by the War Office today says: "The Italian theater of war has ceased to exist, an armistice having been concluded with the enemy."

"The conditions of the armistice are to be issued separately."

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—An official telephone message from Mr. Lloyd George in Paris brought the news of the signing of the armistice.

The Premier declared that word had just arrived that Austria-Hungary had gone out of the war, and that General Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief, had signed an armistice this afternoon, which will be effective at 3 p. m. on Monday. The terms of the armistice will be made public on Tuesday.

Troops Withdrawn From West

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—Austro-Hungarian troops are being withdrawn from the western front, the Vienna correspondent of the newspaper Politiken reported today.

LINKS OF MIDDLE EUROPEAN CHAIN OF NATIONS BROKEN

Austrian Armistice Is Signed—
Germany Becomes More Deep-
ly Involved Daily—Turkey
Completely Out of the War

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Professor Frederick Naumann must be looking at the map of Europe with dismay this morning. The great Middle European conspiracy has gone all awry. The Baghdad Express no longer steams out of the Frederick Street Station, and indeed, the Union Jack is floating over the terminus in Baghdad. Quite apart from all this, however, the Middle European chain of nations is today represented by a heap of broken links. The piece which runs from Hamburg to the Austrian frontier alone remains sound. But it is doubtful how long that will last.

It began with Bulgaria. The Old Fox of the Balkans had been conscious for some time of what was happening. He knew only too well the tortuous paths by which he had dragged Bulgaria into the war; that the tools whom he had used for the purpose were men whose antecedents would not bear examination; and that the people and the army had been tricked by promises of conquests which could not be secured, and of victories over the hated Serbians and Greeks which were daily quickening into defeats. The German Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Kohary, whose first act on becoming Prince had been to rid himself of the man to whom he owed his throne, determined to get out of the kingdom before it was too late. He knew exactly what the Bulgarians were beginning to think about him. Years ago Sir Valentine Chirol, in a conversation with him, declared that the faults of his unfortunate predecessor, Prince Alexander, had been those of the heart rather than of the head. It was then that Ferdinand interjected, with his thin smile:—"Eh bien, Monsieur, l'histoire ne dira pas cela de moi?" And certainly he never made a truer remark. The boy, Boris, to whom he resigned his throne, has followed his father in abdicating after a few days. That, at any rate, is the story which has come from Berlin, and in Berlin they should at least know all about the Coburgs. If the Berlin reports are founded in fact, the peasants of Bulgaria have faced Prince Boris with some of the indignation from which his father wisely fled. But, indeed, it is the hour of revolutions which are showering on Europe in the way Horace Walpole once declared gold snuff boxes showered upon London.

The only one of the Middle European allies which is not in the grip of revolutions or riots at the present moment, seems to be Turkey. In Turkey, however, one never heard of a revolution except a Palace one. In Turkey everything is always Kismet. The usual Palace revolution has, of course, taken place. Enver, Talaat, and Djemal, compared to whom Abdul Hamid was a sort of philanthropist, have been thrown out of power by the ministry which has seized the reins of authority in order to surrender to the British admiral at Salonika. The terms of the surrender are portentous enough, and could scarcely be more complete. Everything the Allies could have wished is given to them by the armistice which puts Turkey completely out of the war. The British ships have not yet gone up the Dardanelles, as Mr. Barnes imagined that they had. They are waiting for the mines, which are probably choking the waters of the famous Straits, to be removed, and for the forts to be surrendered to them. Then the ships will go into the Black Sea, and all will be over.

It is the condition of the third of the Central Powers which is, however, the most pitiable of all. The Austrian ministers and generals, who conspired with those of Germany to bring a second Sedan on France, have succeeded only in bringing a ten times worse débacle upon themselves. The ancient Austrian Empire is today a thing of shreds and patches. It may be objected that it has always been that. The statement would be true, but the shreds and patches have hitherto been gummed together in a way which, even if the cracks showed, held them together. What is actually happening within the whilom Empire, it is practically impossible to say. The reports come from it as rapidly as they come out of Russia, in the day of revolution there, and very probably are quite as unreliable. Some things, however, are certain. One of them is that the armistice has been signed with General Diaz and that Germany is left alone in the war. Another is that over 100,000 prisoners and 2200 guns have been taken in the allied offensive, and that the famous Austrian army is in a condition of rout and rebellion. The flagship of the fleet, the Viribus Unitis, has been sunk at its moorings in Fiume by Italian submarines. Fiume itself is in the hands of the Czech-Slovak troops, whilst Trieste, the greatest seaport of the Empire, the great prize of Italia Irredenta has been entered by King Victor Emanuel's troops, who have hoisted their flag over its ramparts.

As for what is happening in Vienna, that is quite another thing. There are as many versions of every incident as there are people to write telegrams, and they have the distinct disadvantage of not all being able to be correct, owing to the cheerfulness

with which they contradict each other. There is, for instance, no confirmation of the fact that Austrian soldiers are being formed, nor of the report that Count Tisza has been assassinated. It is certain, on the other hand, that an offer has been made by the German Austrians to bring Austria into the orbit of the German confederation as the German State of Austria. Whether this can be done, will depend upon many things, and notably upon whether the Emperor Charles holds his own, and succeeds in remaining on the throne of Vienna. That a Republic has been proclaimed in Hungary is possible enough. But between proclaiming a Magyar Republic in Budapest and establishing one, there is a great gulf fixed. The resignation of Count Andrássy, the son of that Count Andrássy who was hand and glove with Bismarck in the great Berlin Conference, points to the fact that autocracy in Budapest is not very safely established, but the fact that his willingness to take Hungary out of the war met with such violent criticism from the Germans of Austria, in that he acted without referring the matter to Vienna, may have hastened his downfall. Gradually, no doubt, it will be possible to get a clearer idea of what is happening. But at present whatever is happening, is happening in enemy countries, where the telegraph offices are still under the censor.

The German Austrians are, indeed, by no means inclined to desert the German Empire. Whether they can exert any influence in the present crisis is altogether another thing. Germany itself is very far from being crushed, though it must know that the end has come, and that it is absolutely ridiculous to continue the struggle any longer. Every day, indeed, that it is continued, must bring greater losses to the Empire. But as is always the case in such political crises, nobody is in any particular hurry to involve himself in the unpopularity of accepting the inevitable and negotiating the peace which has got to be negotiated.

Armistice Terms Awaited

Washington Sees Significance in Their Effect Upon Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information that the Austrian and Italian commanders had signed terms of armistice was received here on Sunday afternoon, both through press reports and through the Italian Embassy. Terms, however, are withheld until Tuesday, although it was announced that the armistice goes into effect at 3 p. m. on Monday and hostilities on the Italian front will cease at that hour. Thus Austria, the principal ally of Germany in the plot to conquer the world, goes out of the war and leaves Germany isolated and herself beset with conditions that probably will force a capitulation in the immediate future.

In the absence of the text of the terms, it is understood here that, having been dictated by General Diaz, they are of the most exacting character, and that they are intended to render Austria powerless to renew hostilities. It is considered, also, that these terms will fully satisfy the demands of the Italian irredentists and be a guarantee of the claims of the Tzcho-Slovaks, whose legions have been fighting in the Italian ranks, in addition to the claims of the other oppressed peoples who have been battling for existence.

The terms of the armistice agreed to by the military commanders had previously received the approval of the Versailles War Council.

Washington, in common with the nations associated with the United States in the war, is especially interested in one phase of the terms which have an important bearing upon the terms to be submitted next to Germany. If Austria has agreed to turn over to the Allies her transportation system, this fact of itself will have a powerful effect in the way of convincing the German military party that it is beaten, for no matter how strong the new prepared line in the west may be toward which her armies are being pressed back, the entire southern border will be exposed to attack through Austria, while to the south-east she will be exposed to attack by way of the Dardanelles.

It is certain that the terms of the armistice, before they could be agreed to by Colonel House in the War Council, are sufficiently stringent to assure the permanent retirement of Austria from the war.

As the administration and diplomatic thought appears on Sunday night, it is quite immaterial what decision Germany reaches, or what reply she may make to the terms to be proposed to her, with Austria out of the war and accessible by the Allies and the United States forces.

It is still pointed out there are some points of danger in Austria, centered principally about the disturbing and rising Bolshevik elements which are causing some disorder, but the Allies have more men, and the United States has 3,000,000 more coming, if necessary.

As officials here view the signing of the armistice between Austria and Italy, it is nothing short of an unconditional surrender, for Vienna in the reply to President Wilson's note signified her willingness to take this action. It will be recalled that the last note from Austria signified a readiness to comply with all the President's conditions, even to the recognition of the independence of the Tzcho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs. It was on Thursday that the Swedish Minister was told verbally by Secretary Lansing that Austria's last communication had been referred to Versailles. The armistice signed on Sunday is the result.

Public men here, including army and navy officials, feel on Sunday night that a decisive moment in the world war has arrived. Germany is deserted by Austria, by Turkey, and by Bulgaria, and now must face her enemies

alone, with the fifth winter of the war coming on. How much longer the Kaiser will be able to keep up the amazing front he has maintained so long no one will hazard an opinion. He knows that Austria's 3,000,000 men are gone, that Turkey's 300,000 are gone, and that Bulgaria's 300,000 are no longer available. He is exposed on the south and beset on the west, while at home there is a rising tide demanding his abdication and the elimination both of himself and the Crown Prince. What the week may bring forth in these circumstances, no man can tell. The elimination of Austria recalls the fact that Italy declared war against Vienna on May 23, 1915, being the last of the great powers to join the conflict. Italy declared war against Germany on Aug. 27, 1916. Italy's purpose in war against Austria was a desire to complete her unification by acquiring from Austria the Italian-speaking Trentino and Trieste, which compose Italia Irredenta. There were also conflicts of interests with Austria on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. A third cause was Austria-Hungary's violation of the Triple Alliance agreement by her aggressive policy in the Balkans.

The term Italia Irredenta means unredeemed Italy. After 1861, when the present kingdom of Italy was established, the papal states, Venetia, the district around Trieste, and the district around Trent, were still—although inhabited mainly or in part by Italians—not parts of the kingdom. Venetia and the papal states were annexed in 1866 and 1870. This process of winning Italy from foreign control came to be called redeeming Italy, and after 1870 the term "Italia Irredenta" was applied to Trieste and Trentino, these being territories still "unredeemed." Popular secret societies, whose object was to advocate the winning back of unredeemed Italy, were formed shortly after the Congress of Berlin (1878), from which the Italian representative returned with "clean" but empty hands. Advocates of this policy were called irredentists, and the policy itself was known as irredentism. Irredentism declined after Italy joined Austria and Germany in the Triple Alliance (1882), but has steadily gained in force since 1908, when Austria, backed by Germany, annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina without consulting Italy, and contrary to her interests and in violation of the treaty of Berlin (1878).

German Indignation With Austria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Wireless press reports following the German Government's wireless messages state that the German National Party expressed profound indignation at its sitting on Tuesday concerning Count Andrássy's action in replying to President Wilson without getting into touch with either the German Imperial Government or representatives of the Austrian-German executive committee. The German National Party will, through the latter body, vigorously urge the securing of German-Austria's right of self-determination and making of peace in accord with the German Empire.

In the Reichsrat lower house, Count Andrássy's reply was generally discussed, the German bourgeois groups expressing dismay and anger and pronouncing the note over-hasty, as within a few days the whole situation had assumed such a form as to render possible cooperation with Germany to the last.

BULGARIAN RULER GIVES UP THRONE

King Boris Abdicates and Government Is Taken Over by Leader of the Peasants, Supported by Army of 40,000

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—Berlin reports King Boris' abdication and the formation of a peasant government under Mr. Stambulsky with an army of 40,000.

King Boris, the son of the former Tzar, Ferdinand of Bulgaria, first came into prominence in the nineties, in connection with the recognition by the Powers of his father on the Bulgarian throne. Ferdinand mounted the throne in 1887 in succession to Prince Alexander of Battenberg. Russia, however, withheld her recognition to his title, as did also the other Powers. Nevertheless, Ferdinand maintained himself in his position, owing mainly to the ability of his minister, Mr. Stambuloff. The latter's end, by the hand of an assassin, in 1895, paved the way for a better understanding with Russia, and when Ferdinand consented to have his son Boris received into the Greek Church in 1896, the Tzar Nicholas II formally acknowledged Ferdinand as the reigning prince. In 1911 Prince Boris was recognized by Russia as heir to the new kingdom.

Bulgaria's Aims

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Reuter Salonika message states that reliable statements by persons arriving from Bulgaria confirm the fact that, contrary to official assurances, all Bulgarian quarters are extremely hostile to the Allies, particularly to Greece. The Bulgarians also retain a hope of realizing their imperialistic aims.

Force of arms having failed, they believe they can succeed by hollow flattery to the Allies and intensive propaganda.

The propaganda service is now at work in Sofia, its activities including the dispatch of emissaries abroad and the circulation of pamphlets representing the Bulgarian people as Ententophil.

DISINTEGRATION OF AUSTRIA DEVELOPS

Premier Surrenders Authority to German Austrian State Council—Soldiers' Council Formed—Fleet Goes to Jugo-Slavs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The German Austrian State Council announces the establishment of a German-Austria and has taken over the government from Dr. Lammasch and appointed a government with Victor Adler, Foreign Minister, and all the German parties, including the Christian Socialists represented. The council will administer a new oath to the Vienna garrison and contemporary forming a German-Austrian army, but informs the soldiers at the front, and the Vienna garrison, that it will conclude peace and begin an orderly demobilization immediately.

Simultaneously, a Vienna soldiers' council of 200 members is forming. At its constituent meeting the soldiers present opposed the formation of a national guard, advocating the establishment of a Red guard, and left the hall with their followers to execute their plan. Meanwhile Count Andrássy resigned and an imperial decree ordered the transfer of the fleet and naval works on the Adriatic to the Jugo-Slav Council, and of the Danube flotilla to the Hungarian Government. While Vorarlberg and Lichtenstein demand union with Switzerland, the formation of independent states progresses. The Serbian National Council proclaimed a great Serbian kingdom at Serajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina having proclaimed the union with Serbia, and all the Honved troops and officers at Agram having taken the oath to the national council.

At Prague the Tzcho-Slovak republic has been proclaimed and the national council took over the Skoda works and frustrated the Austro-Hungarian officers' attempted reactionary coup d'état with the assistance of the Hungarian troops who fraternized with the Tzechs. Meanwhile Galician and Austrian Silesian deputies at Cracow appointed a committee to administer, as already appearing to the Polish State, Austria's former Polish territories, and the Polish regency council at Warsaw decided that the new Polish Government need not request Berlin and Vienna to confirm its appointment. In Hungary, the national council has assumed control with Count Karolyi leading, and Count Bathany, Foreign Minister. Berlin reports that the Archduke Josef has entrusted Count Karolyi with forming a cabinet at the King's request.

Hungarian Referendum

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Budapest message states that public opinion forced the Karolyi Cabinet on Saturday to request the King to dissolve them from the fealty oath. The King acceded, the Cabinet subsequently resolving that a referendum should decide whether Hungary becomes a kingdom or a republic. It is assumed that the people will vote for a republic. Berlin reports that the Hungarian Government has stopped all cargo ships to Austria and Germany, thus holding up 20,000 tons of food stuffs and much oil and petroleum. Other means of transport to Germany cannot recover from Rumania 5000 locomotives with 50,000 railway trucks.

Revolution at Agram

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Vossische Zeitung states that the General commanding the troops at Agram placed himself and all the armed forces under him at the disposal on Tuesday of the Croatian National Council, and imperial cockades were replaced by Croatian cockades in the soldiers' caps.

Tzechs Confer in Geneva

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—Dr. Benes, the Tzcho-Slovak Foreign Minister, has arrived in Geneva and entered into relations with the Tzech mission from Bohemia, headed by Dr. Kramarz.

Completing Croatian Liberty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Vossische Zeitung learns from Agram that the Croatian Diet has been convened to discuss giving notice to terminate the 1868 Ausgleich with Hungary. By the National Council's orders, the Croatian flag has been hoisted at all Croatian railway stations, and all the Hungarian and German inscriptions removed.

Count Andrássy's Position

A resolution will be introduced at the next sitting of the National Assembly, says a telegram from Vienna, banishing Count Andrássy (Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister) from the territory of German Austria, on account of his note to President Wilson.

The resolution will say that Count Andrássy was "illegally appointed by the former Austrian Emperor Karl" and that he is to be banished forthwith as a troublesome foreigner.

Tzech Press Demands Vienna

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The Bohemian newspaper, Narodny Listy, declares that German-Bohemia will not be permitted to join Germany, while the Tzech demands the inclusion in the Tzech state of Lower Austria as far as the Danube, including Vienna. The Tzech says that

it cannot be permitted that the Tzechs in Lower Austria shall be isolated, and that a majority of the inhabitants of Vienna, or their parents, come from Bohemia or Moravia. The paper also demands the inclusion of Prussian Silesia in the Tzech state. The Socialist Vorwärts of Berlin, especially, is indignant over these demands and says: "The very history of the Tzechs shows the impossibility of destroying even a small nation. Yet they intend to tear the German nation of 70,000,000 to pieces, poor fools!"

Handling Political Crisis

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—Emperor Karl has appointed the Archduke Joseph as his representative to approach the political chiefs to examine the possibilities as to solving the political crisis in Austria-Hungary, according to the Vienna dispatches received here.

The Austrian Government will issue temporary banknotes in denominations of 25 and 100 crowns to counteract the monopoly in currency which has followed the general panic.

Hungarian Proclamation

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Hungarian National Council, according to a German wireless message picked up by the British Admiralty, has issued a proclamation to the people of Hungary, saying:

"People! The soldiers, workers and citizens have taken over the power and the Council has met. Democracy is sacred. In the name of a world's peace return to work. Soldiers! Return to your barracks!"

Order Maintained in Prague

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Tzech national committee's first law provides that all existing laws, orders, authorities, and offices are subject to its sovereignty. As the machine guns brought up were not put into action, the troops were withdrawn and the Sokols maintained order so that conflicts were avoided.

ARMISTICE IMPLIES TURKS' SURRENDER

Lord Robert Cecil Declares That Terms Amount to Unconditional Surrender—Allied Fleet Expected in the Dardanelles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Christian Science Monitor learns that the allied fleet may pass the Dardanelles during the coming week, the delay depending on whether the forts are German or Turkish manned. The Black Sea fleet's resistance depends largely on its oil supplies. The serviceable fleet includes one dreadnaught, six pre-dreadnaught battleships, three cruisers, 11 destroyers, 10 older destroyers and 11 submarines.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The armistice accepted by Turkey amounts to "complete and unconditional surrender." This statement was made by Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to The Associated Press.

The terms of the armistice granted by the allied powers to Turkey follow:

1. The opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and access to the Black Sea. Allied occupation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus forts.

2. The positions of all mine fields, torpedo tubes and other obstructions in Turkish waters to be indicated, and assistance given to sweep or remove them, as may be required.

3. All available information concerning mines in the Black Sea is to be communicated.

4. All allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners are to be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the Allies.

5. Immediate demobilization of the Turkish army, except such troops as are required for surveillance on the frontiers and for the maintenance of internal order. The number of effective and their disposition to be determined later by the Allies after consultation with the Turkish Government.

6. The surrender of all war vessels in Turkish waters or waters occupied by Turkey. These ships will be interned in such Turkish port or ports as may be directed, except such small vessels as are required for police and similar purposes in Turkish territorial waters.

7. The Allies to have the right to occupy any strategic points in the event of any situation arising which threatens the security of the Allies.

8. Free use by allied ships of all ports and anchorages now in Turkish occupation, and denial of their use by the enemy. Similar conditions are to be applied to Turkish mercantile shipping in Turkish waters for the purposes of trade and the demobilization of the army.

9. Allied occupation of the Taurus tunnel system.

10. Immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from northern Persia and behind the pre-war frontier already has been ordered and will be carried out.

11. A part of trans-Caucasia already has been ordered to be evacuated by Turkish troops. The remainder to be evacuated if required by the Allies after they have studied the situation.

12. Wireless, telegraph and cable stations to be controlled by the Allies. Turkish government messages to be intercepted.

13. Prohibition against the destruction of any naval, military or commercial matériel.

14. Facilities are to be given for the purchase of coal, oil, fuel and naval matériel from Turkish sources, after the requirements of the country have

been met. None of the above matériels is to be exported.

15. The surrender of all Turkish officers in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to the nearest Italian garrison. Turkey agrees to stop supplies and communications with these officers if they do not obey the order to surrender.

16. The surrender of all garrisons in Hedjaz, Assir, Yemen, Syria, and Mesopotamia to the nearest allied commander and withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cilicia, except those necessary to maintain order, as will be determined under class 6.

17. The use of all ships and repair facilities, with all Turkish ports and arsenals.

18. The surrender of all ports occupied in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, including Misurata, to the nearest allied garrison.

19. All Germans and Austrians, naval, military or civilian, to be evacuated within one month from Turkish dominions, and those in remote districts as soon after that time as may be possible.

20. Compliance with such orders as may be conveyed for the disposal of equipment, arms and ammunition, including the transport of that portion of the Turkish Army which is demobilized under clause 5.

21. An allied representative to be attached to the Turkish Ministry of Supplies in order to safeguard allied interests. This representative to be furnished with all aid necessary for this purpose.

22. Turkish prisoners are to be kept at the disposal of the allied powers. The release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age is to be considered.

23. An obligation on the part of Turkey to cease all relations with the Central Powers.

24. In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets the Allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them.

25. Hostilities between the Allies and Turkey shall cease from noon, local time, Thursday, the thirty-first of October, 1918.

Armenians Secured

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Interviewed on Friday on Turkey's armistice, Robert Cecil repudiated the insinuation that the terms were lenient or that they betrayed Turkey's oppressed peoples. The terms were tantamount to complete unconditional surrender, and it was untrue that no part of Turkey was to be occupied. Regarding the oppressed peoples question, there was nothing in the armistice providing for a peace settlement, and he was unable to imagine that the Turks would be left with a shadow of sovereignty over the oppressed peoples. Contrariwise, the armistice already provides specially, and particularly for the Armenians, while clauses 4 and 24, including the Taurus Tunnel stipulation, also have important bearing on the subject.

Turkey's Straits

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A state of anarchy prevails throughout Turkey, according to information received by the Armenian correspondence bureau here. Hundreds of thousands of deserters are subsisting by means of robbery of the mass of the population.

Constantinople is declared to be without food and impatiently awaiting the arrival of the allied forces.

JAPANESE MINISTER IN PEKING RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Reuter Tokyo message states that Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister in Peking, has resigned. His successor is stated to be Mr. Obata, formerly secretary at the Japanese legation in Peking.

EVENTS IN FUME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—At the instance of the Hungarian Government the Governor surrendered Fiume in consideration of the small number of Croatian troops there. The Town Council has been dissolved and all the authorities have ceased their activities. The problem of Fiume will be decided at the peace conference.

PLANS FOR DEMOBILIZATION

BASEL, Switzerland (Saturday)—The Austrian Chief of Staff, a Vienna dispatch states, has asked the Tzech National Council to send him a representative to arrange for the demobilization and immediate return home of the Tzech soldiers.

GREEKS SINK U-BOAT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Saturday)—It is officially announced that a Greek, armed trawler has sunk a German submarine in the Mediterranean.

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PAPERS IN BERLIN DISCUSS ABDICATION

Herr Scheidemann's Reported Proposal That Kaiser Should Retire Followed by Protests in Conservative Press

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The principal German news feature is the freedom accorded the press in discussing the question of the Kaiser's abdication, with reports that the government discussed the question and Herr Scheidemann emphasized its necessity to the Chancellor. The Center press particularly argues against it, and the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger declares that the majority of the people want the monarchy.

The Kaiser, after the Crown Council on Thursday, went to headquarters, where von Ludendorff apparently remains.

The Prussian Upper House unanimously proclaimed its fidelity to the Hohenzollerns on Thursday and the Conservatives expressed their satisfaction at the measures forthcoming to rally all the reserves to the Fatherland's defense. The Kölnische Zeitung asserts that nearly 3,000,000 fighting men are still available.

Meanwhile one-third only of the registered voters voted at the Reichstag by-election for the chief Berlin constituency, when the German finance representative defeated the Majority Socialist. Berlin official wireless hints at a financial panic and at growing Bolshevism.

Polish Settlement Opposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Fuller reports of last week's Reichstag debates afford some enlightenment regarding the standpoint of the more radical elements. Thus Herr Noske, Majority Socialist, speaking on Oct. 24, said that the next few hours would prove, he hoped, that the new German Democratic Government's policy had brought all peoples considerably nearer peace, and continued: "We wait in complete calmness, and with proud faith in what Germany has already accomplished, and can accomplish, to see what form this peace will take."

"The British and French imperialists have been jubilating because they think Germany has now almost gone under. Germany is threatened with dismemberment. Even territories with purely German population are clamored for like the booty of victory."

"The future of Germany and of the German working classes seems to us still threatened with very great dangers. The German people is neither desperate nor broken. An indispensable preliminary for a peace of understanding and justice is that no German shall be torn from the Fatherland. The Poles should have remembered that they owe their new Polish freedom to the German sacrifices. We have not got so far that the German national interests are to be lightly sacrificed. We shall not give up Danzig. We need the colonies. The formula of right of self-determination will not fail to operate in Morocco, Egypt and Algiers."

Herr Ledebour, Independent Socialist, on the following day, said that if the Poles claimed the Upper Silesian territory, they thereby forfeited all claims to West Prussia. Either the historic borders or the language borders must be taken as a basis, and in the Wilsonian thesis language, borders had been mentioned. West Prussia was overwhelmingly a German-speaking country, and Danzig was German to the core.

He had always opposed the injustices inflicted on the Poles. If later they now attempted to include in the future kingdom of Poland districts in which there existed a majority speaking another language, if they claimed Lithuania, Kiev, Volhynia, and Podolia they were rendering themselves guilty of the same imperialism they were opposing. "I shall always oppose any oppression of the Germans, as against the oppression of the Poles," he continued, "and although I am an International Socialist, I do not cease to be German."

Dr. Cohn, another Independent Socialist, also pronounced the Polish claims exaggerated, while Herr Go-

then, a Progressive spokesman, declared that the Polish demands did not correspond with President Wilson's message, the manifesto being a direct distortion of the 13th point, which speaks only of territories with an undoubtedly Polish population. We all desire a League of Nations, he said, but no League of Nations is compatible with a peace of violence. He added that he did not abandon the hope that the Alsace-Lorraine would again feel drawn toward Germany, when Germany had become a people's state. Herr Ruehle, Dr. Liebknecht's associate, rejected the idea of a peace by understanding, concluded by capitalists' groups, and insisted that revolution alone could bring salvation.

Appeal to Pope

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Kölnische Volks Zeitung reports that Cardinal Hartmann, on behalf of the conference of the Roman Catholic bishops, which has recently been held, has petitioned the Pope to use his authority to obtain a just peace and prevent the enemy realizing the plans for Germany's destruction.

Pan-Germans Attacked

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Vorwärts' report of the Reichstag debate on Saturday on the subordination of the military to the civil authorities, quotes the Conservative spokesman as saying that he trusted that the highest quarters would not suffer themselves to be condemned to such impotence as the proposed constitutional amendments would involve.

Herr Bernstein, for the Independent Socialists, on the other hand, pronounced the proposal only half reform, since the granting to the Bundesrat of a voice in the decisions on war and peace and on treaties, deprived the people of the decision, while the proposals also changed but slightly the military authorities' position. In the last resort, he declared, they left the Kaiser still controlling the reins and able to impart to the army an animus extraordinarily dangerous for democracy, and the fruits of which they were now experiencing.

President Wilson having refused to negotiate with those now at the head of the German Empire, they must meet him, Herr Bernstein declared, if they desired peace at all.

Disturbances in Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTER

NATIONAL RIGHTS OF SLAVS AND ITALIANS

Statement by Polish Deputy
About Trieste Is Misunder-
stood and Calls Forth Polish
National Disclaimer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Italian susceptibil-
ities have been somewhat disturbed
by reports of the conference at
Lubiana (Laibach), at which it
is stated that the cry of "Danzig to
Trieste" was raised, and even of
"Viva Slav Trieste." Allusion is also
said to have been made to the need of
safeguarding the "Italian minority"
in Istria. These reports have roused
rather acrid comments from some of
the papers which are the chief sup-
porters of the Foreign Minister; and
the need for caution is emphasized, and
it is pointed out that there seems to
be a noteworthy difference of views
between the Slavs who collaborated
in the treaty of Rome and those resi-
dent in Austria. With a view prob-
ably to calming the feeling which has
been aroused, the Polish National
Committee in Rome has issued the following statement:

"At the recent Congress held in
Rome between Bohemians, Jugo-Slavs
and Poles, the Polish deputy, Alex-
sandro Skarbek, declared that if the
Germans had, as it was said, a pro-
gram which extended from Hamburg
to Baghdad, the Slavs, on their side,
could confront it with a program of
Danzig to Trieste. This phrase was
the subject of rather severe com-
ments concerning the Deputy Skarbek
on the part of some of the Italian
papers." If such a phrase were
really uttered, it could, the statement
declares, only mean that every one
was agreed that in order to curb the
German invasion a barrier must be
raised, formed of the nationalities at
present oppressed by the Central
Empires, but then set at liberty by
the oppressed peoples on the way from
Danzig to Trieste being the Poles,
Bohemians, Jugo-Slavs and Italians.
Skarbek was, therefore, only giving
the point of departure and of arrival
without making the slightest allusion
to the "sacrosanct" rights of Italian-
ism in Trieste.

This could not be otherwise, the
statement goes on to declare, because
if the nationalities oppressed by Aus-
tria and Germany really mean to over-
come the danger which threatens
them, they must necessarily group
themselves round Italy, who naturally
takes the leading place in this strug-
gle. Those who know Skarbek know
it is stated that from the first he has
never had any doubts concerning
Italy's task. It is also pointed out
that the Polish deputies who took part
in the Congress are of the opposition
party in Vienna which, in agreement
with the whole of the country proposed
a united and independent Poland on
the basis of the well-known delibera-
tions in which all the Polish parties
took part on May 23, 1917.

The Epoca, which is said to be well
informed as to the Premier's views,
devotes a leading article to the Con-
gress to which, it remarks, there have
been numerous allusions in the course
of the controversy on Italian policy,
and the writers have presented it
under different aspects according to
the course taken by their sympathies.
In view of the importance of the move-
ment for the oppressed nationalities it
has, it affirms, endeavored to obtain an
authentic version of the proceedings.
After summing up the objects of the
Congress according to the press ac-
counts and noting various aspects of
it, the Epoca declares that the Con-
gress had a distinctly anti-German
national significance. It notes that
the phrase "from Danzig to Trieste"
was pronounced by Skarbek, but that
the Congress, including both the Jugo-
Slav and Sloveno-Croatian portions
made no attempt to formulate inten-
tional anti-Italian declarations. Nor
were the questions of the Adriatic or
of Trieste discussed. These omissions,
it thinks, probably show a desire to
leave the grave question of the rela-
tions and eventual agreements between
Italians and Jugo-Slavs unprejudiced.

It is true, the article declares, that
Jugo-Slav representatives for Trieste
and Istria took part in the Congress
and that they are on the Slovene
National Council, but on the other
hand it must be remembered that their
exclusion would have been impossible
both for obvious reasons of a national
character and also for reasons con-
cerning internal policy. A certain
spirit of moderation seems to have
prevailed even in this matter, the
Epoca states, for while Wilfan and
Rybar, the noted Slovene agitators
from Trieste, were there as delegates
of the Slovene political organization,
neither of these two was elected to
the committee of the Slovene National
Congress.

The Epoca sees another proof that
the Congress left the question of
Trieste untouched in the fact that a
few days after it was held the Italian
and Slovene Socialists met in Trieste
and formed a mixed committee with a
view to studying the national problem
of the Adriatic. It is, however, appar-
ently true that these Socialists were
adherents of the Kienthal and Zim-
merwaldian programs, although that
this had any bearing on their attitude
the Epoca gives no hint, but affirms
rather that they would not have hesi-
tated to attack the Lubiana Congress
if there had been any occasion for this.

CANADIAN BUTTER RATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—The following ca-
blegram has been received by the
Dairy Produce Commission from the
British Ministry of Food in London:
"Owing to unforeseen delays in ship-
ments of United States butter and the

small quantity of tonnage available
for Australian shipping, we are com-
pelled to reduce rations allowance
from two ounces to one ounce by the
week for some weeks hence. This
will undoubtedly cause hardship. We
are anxious to restore two-ounce ra-
tion allowance as soon as possible.
Glad to know you may secure 3,000
tons by requisition. Ship by instal-
ments as large as possible as soon as
possible. Please advise by the week
position as to supplies obtainable and
shipments in prospect." Accord-
ing to the latest returns there are
over 25,000,000 pounds of creamery
butter in cold storage in Canada,
which is being held for Canadian con-
sumption under regulated profits, ac-
cording to Food Board Order No. 45.

LETTERS

Communications under the above head-
ing are welcomed but the editor must
retain sole judge of their suitability and
does not undertake to hold himself re-
sponsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 413)

Museums and Industrial Art
To the Editor of The Christian Science
Monitor:

Educational forces are of many
kinds. Classroom teaching is but one
phase of an enormous network of
possibilities. One has only to consider
a modern postgraduate course at Col-
umbia or Harvard to appreciate the
wide reach of the meaning of teaching.
But there is another direction in
which this force may reach the people.
It is by making museum collections
accessible. This means many things.
It means leading people—meaning all
of us—directly to the objects and ex-
plaining their value as cultural assets
in terms which can be understood ac-
cording to age, race and at least
group predilections. Not to mention
educational status, profession or man-
ual trade experience. The class of
children that follows its school-book
heroes through the paintings, the col-
lege class in history that sees medi-
eval life in tapestries and glass and
church sculpture, the artist that fol-
lows technical methods of the past
through the better designs of another
day, all of these are being educated in
a very direct and effective way. What
is more, there is available now in the
Metropolitan Museum here complete
machinery of administration and
teaching busily engaged in making this
type of education carry to the largest
number; and this machinery is run-
ning to its full capacity.

But the Metropolitan Museum is but
one of many, and our nation numbers
over one hundred millions. Can this
museum, or can all the museums,
without other educational help, pro-
duce the 50,000 designers we shall need
when the last gun has been fired in the
grim struggle "over there"? Shall the
museums found schools to help their
other agencies of instruction? Shall
the museums themselves advocate by
teaching methods the actual making of
a native style in art more or less to
order and more or less out of whole
cloth? What has the museum to do
with an American style?

The museum carries the torch for-
ward by showing the best that has
been done, wherever possible, also,
the best that is now being done, for
the benefit of the people as well as men,
specifically, for the benefit of the artist,
craftsman and artisan of today. In
this it subscribes to the fundamental
factor in all progress, namely, that
which fosters growth of style in art
as an evolution along inspirational
lines with the aid of formal inter-
pretation on the basis of the objects
which are conserved in museum gal-
eries. Only in this way will any na-
tive style in American art come about,
for we have not the problem of the
aborigines, who wrestled directly with
unconquered nature and found there
the new materials and forms to write
their story for the future.

When the museum has made its col-
lections thus available, useful and in-
finitely extended directly influential in
the growth of American design, it has
fulfilled its duty. But there is something
else needed. American taste will grow;
keen observers among us can watch
its slow developing process. Dealers
will note that their salespeople have
in many cases been left behind by
the American woman who spends half
a billion on home furnishings in this
country each year. Craftsman's pro-
ducts are improving with phenomenal
speed. But how many craftsmen have
we? And how many do they hail? Did
we train them in America? Have we
any schools that could produce the
least of them? It is in this direction
that the museum must find its team-
mate. There must be schools, schools,
always schools, to drive home the im-
mutable fact that America must have
art, the best and plenty of it, and
that at once! We shall not make
an American style over night—the
gods forbid—but we can produce
craftsmen and designers who will
make such use of the fine things of the
past shown in our museums that the
American style will gradually take
shape. The initial step must soon be
taken; Europe has no designers to
give us, even to lend us. Those who
remain will be retained by their home
countries, and America will again be
forced to buy abroad. Where are the
giants who will lead in the great and
essential task of founding our first
great school of industrial arts, a
school which will have guaranteed
success by reason of the very names
that grace its beginnings?

The Metropolitan Museum has taken
splendid leadership; it teaches, guides,
publishes, helps manufacturers and de-
signers and craftsmen and children
the thousands from factories and
workshops and schools. Let the other
institutions of like kind take their
example thereby. But we must have
more; we must have schools of indus-
trial art, we need 50,000 designers of
the finest caliber and we need them
before the end of the war.
(Signed) RICHARD F. BACH,
Associate in Industrial Arts,
New York, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1918.

DIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Diana was lost; there was no longer
a doubt of it, and consternation ruled
the camp. Other Dianias may have
been lost before, of course; some one
must have had a hand in doing away
with the great Diana of the Ephesians
herself, for that matter; but what had
become of our Diana not one of the
four of us could think. We had been
camping in the wilds, and we were
busy packing up to leave the shelter
hut where we had taken refuge when
the rain drove us out of our tents on
the other side of the lake; and each
one of us had a brand new solution
of the mystery at least every hour,
which the others as regularly
squashed.

And lest you think that our Diana
was a fifth member of the party or a
pet porcupine or a favorite paddle or
something, I must hasten to say that
she was a picture, or, at least, the
"lick and promise" of one. She had
been done—or begun—in what the
rest of us called a fit of untempered
enthusiasm by the Portrait Painter,
fresh from the limning of his city
fathers, and enthusiastically splash-
ing away with his big brushes at every
combination of water, rocks and sky
within reach. The Boy had been im-
pressed into his service; it may sound



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"The accused lifted his feet meekly,
like an elephant at the circus, and
there was no stout canvas sole."

odd, but then, the Boy was really a
fool, and has been introduced before
as the person who was the prototype
of Gilbert's Major-General, and "knew
precisely what was meant by commis-
ariat." So we will say that the Boy
was thinking of other things, and the
Critic was a nuisance, too, and was
trying to entice him away to swim at
a white sand beach across the bay.
So what with one thing and another;
that is, untempered enthusiasm and
unmodel behavior, Diana, although she
undoubtedly had what you might call
a veneer of classic probability, pos-
sessed inconsistencies which the Skip-
per and the Critic referred to without
gloves, when the dishes were being
washed and the talk drifted over to
Julians round the last of the fire and
the butt of the "bougie." And now,
as I have said before, we were pack-
ing up, the night before going home,
and Diana had vanished without a
word to any one.

We began to suggest possibilities.
For instance, the Portrait Painter's
shoes—they had been boots once be-
fore they had been cut down for
patches—had been so disgraceful for
the past week that when a stray and
immaculate American party had
shared our hospitality one wetter
night than usual, we simply had to
keep him sitting at the table till bed-
time to hide his feet, and did his
chores for him. So there was a
shout. He's patched his shoes with
rhubarb! But, no! that wasn't it. The
accused lifted his feet meekly, one at
a time, like an elephant at the circus,
to prove it, and there was no stout
canvas sole decorated with even a
subsection of the huntress goddess,
but only a disorderly mess of birch
bark which gave Charlie Chaplin no
chance, whatever.

"He's thrown her away when we
weren't looking," was another. Wrong
again. "I'd have made shoes of her
before that," he confessed, and we ad-
mitted he would—any sane person
would—the need was overwhelming.
"Porcupines must have eaten her as
they did the other stool! I heard
them last night." This was a possi-
bility. Porcupines will eat most things.
They love wood and they surely
wouldn't boggle over if they didn't
recognize her as such; but surely
they would have left a tack or a
shred of canvas for remembrance.
Porcupines have no reputation for
vindictiveness, so we reluctantly dis-
missed that. She must have come to
life and run off on a deer's back—
this was from the Boy, always on the
lookout for romance. The Skipper
had been ominously quiet. "She
might," he said with a prophetic
twinkle, "but I think she'd have some
difficulty in running far with that
leg," and the Portrait Painter blushed
again.

Then it was the Critic's turn; his
hat had been competing, though un-
successfully, with the Portrait Paint-
er's shoes, so it received a hand to
hand examination for surreptitious
stiffening, but nothing did we find, and
we gave it up and turned in.

Morning came, that last morning
that calls you back just when every-
thing is packed and the canoe is at the
door. The white-breasted loons rent
the air with every variety of loonacy
and in the deep blue spaces between
the breaking clouds an osprey wheeled
interminably. We rolled up our blan-
kets in silence but not even the day's
work and diminishing supplies could
make us forget Diana.

So we got home and for a final test

we spread out our things and hand
picked them over on their way to the
wash, but there was no Diana. So we
scattered across the country—but the
end was not yet, there are at least two
sequels.

Three years passed. The Boy and
the Critic made the trip again with
"Remember Diana" ringing in their
ears from the stay-at-homes. They
were faithful; they camped on the old
ground; the local bear was still near
and the raspberry bushes were all
numbered, but he didn't appear and
there was never a sight of Diana.
Diana was forgotten at last. That trip
was over, summer itself came to an
end and the country was painted in
scarlet and gold from top to toe, and
then one peaceful evening, with never
a thought of events, just as we were
sitting round one of the first log fires,
there came the long-distance voice of
the Portrait Painter wailing over the
wire. "Is that you? I say, I've just
remembered what happened to Diana.
I painted the 'Leaning Pine' on the
top of her!"

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO MARSHAL JOFFRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The French press
publishes a tribute to Marshal Joffre
written by Lieutenant-Colonel Fabre
("Oul") telling the full story of Joffre's
famous order of September 1915,
which, it appears, is little known. For
a leader, the writer declares, the
glory of victory and the bitterness of
defeat are both measured in a peo-
ple's judgment of him by the greatness
of the responsibilities he has should-
ered. Few men in history have car-
ried so heavy a weight on their should-
ers as did General Joffre in the
month of August, 1914, and few gen-
erals have accepted it so loyally or so
firmly. He trusted the troops whom
he had inspected for three years past,
and the staff whom he had himself
personally formed and chosen. He
never flinched before the fact that he
had to stake the fate of France in a
great battle and on the day when
he signed the order for a general
attack, he took full responsibility for
the decision he was making.

On Sept. 1, the writer recalls, the
French armies had barely arrived
at the line Amiens, Laon, Vouziers,
Verdun, where the commander-in-
chief foresaw that the battle would
be joined. They had just inflicted
severe defeats on the enemy armies in
Lorraine, on the Meuse and at Guise,
defeats which, in the opinion of the
writer, must have shown the German
generals the quality of the French
soldiers and so may have explained
the decisions taken a few days later,
leading the enemy to see the need of
beating the French Army at all costs,
even if it meant turning aside from
the road to Paris.

The commander-in-chief decided to
retire still further. He knew that he
was giving up precious positions to
the enemy but: "It is better pro-
visionally to abandon large portions of
the national territory to the enemy,
painful though that may be, than to
accept a general battle prematurely
and under unfavorable conditions." So
the commander-in-chief wrote, and so
he told the government. It was in fact,
the writer asserts, the decision taken
on the first of December which had
the effect of bringing Paris directly
into the case, a fresh responsibility
added to others sufficiently heavy.
General Joffre did not try to avoid it.
On the first of September he asked
that General Gallieni and the Paris
garrison should be put directly under
his orders, and on the second of the
month this was done. The course of
events up to the fourth is known, the
writer says, and on the evening of the
fourth Joffre gave the order for the
attack. Only the famous order of the
day which was read to the troops on
the morning of the sixth of September
is generally known, but on the fifth,
General Joffre assumed the full re-
sponsibility of his decision before the
government and the country:

"Whatever they may be, the results
of the struggle which is going to take
place must be decisive, but in the
event of a defeat it may have most
serious consequences for the country.
I have decided to engage the whole of
the troops without reserve, in order to
gain the victory."

DUTCH GRATITUDE TO BRITISH SAILORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Dutch
League of Neutral Countries, as an ex-
pression of gratitude for the services
rendered by British sailors to the
Dutch vessels torpedoed by German
submarines off the coast of England,
have decided to award medals to the
officers and crews of the boats which
came to their assistance. Early last
year these seven Dutch vessels fell
victims to U-boats. Two of H. M.
trawlers immediately went to the re-
cue and picked up several boat loads
of survivors, while the St. Agnes
lifeboat succeeded in piloting the re-
mainder safely into St. Mary's. In a
letter to the First Lord of the Admir-
alty the league says:

"The League of Neutral Countries
makes free to offer to your lordship,
as head of the British Navy, com-
memorative medals destined for the
sailors in question. May you consider
this act as one of the numerous moral
and intellectual ties which bind Eng-
land and Holland together. Our warm-
est admiration is for those who give
their lives for the liberty of the world,
and we are glad to have this occasion
for the expression of these feelings."
The medals, which are to be of sil-
ver for officers and bronze for men,
on one side bear the figures of a British
and a Dutch sailor grasping hands,
surrounded by other sailors and re-
scued men and women. The obverse side
of the medal is inscribed with the
name of the recipient and a short de-
scription of the service rendered and
the statement that the ships were sur-
prisingly attacked and ruthlessly
destroyed by a German submarine."

AMERICAN BATTERY IN SERVICE

The following account of the experiences
of an American battery in active service
in France was written on Sept. 19 by an
American soldier, who has already given
readers of The Christian Science Monitor,
in the issues of Sept. 30, Oct. 1, Oct. 17,
Oct. 24 and Nov. 1, a graphic description
of the work of his battery.

VI
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Our last night in this woods had
enough clamor, perils and alarms to
make a good exciting climax for a
war melodrama. It rained, and early
in the evening the Germans began
peppering the woods with mustard
gas shells as well as the usual heavy
explosives. Word came up from the
guns that there was gas down there
and that they were wearing their
masks. Infantry came out of the
woods, saying gas was thick in the
depths of it. We were on the alert,
expecting it any moment. Several
false alarms were sounded by the
gun-guard, and we had our masks on
and off till we became like the shep-
herds who paid no attention when the
boy yelled "Wolf!"

The grind was wearing us down, so
the majority of us went to bed early.
I prayed for sleep so I could forget
all about gas and shells, and my
prayer was answered, for I did go to
sleep. It was this night that my
soundproof dugout proved either my
friend or almost my undoing, which-
ever way you want to look at it, for
because of it I didn't hear the gas
alarms. Next morning the gas guard
told me there had been gas, stray
trails of it, and that he banded the
alarm till he thought the Germans
themselves could hear it, shot off his
revolver seven times and ran around
through the place till every one had
their masks on, and they kept them
on most of the night. When I told
him I hadn't heard a sound, slept
through it all, he couldn't understand.

My cousin came over again that
morning to see if I was still alive, for
he heard the attack and wondered if
anybody could live through it. It
hadn't touched us drivers.

As usual, after a rainy night and a
heavy gas attack, the Germans re-
treated and we had to chase them up.
We held two more positions after
that one, but for the most part the
events were more of the same stuff
that had gone before. There was ter-
rible damage wrought by our guns all
through the region of the great sup-
ply base, and the town itself had not
a single whole roof left in it.

The farthest point we penetrated in
the drive was just inside a small vil-
lage which was 11 kilometers from an
echelon we had last February, when
we first went to the front and placed
our guns at Chemin des Dames. It
was shortly after we left there for
another sector that the Germans drove
through there, so we had a personal
interest in kicking them out. We had
visions of seeing our old echelon once
again, and we wondered how it had
fared in German hands; also, we won-
dered what had happened to several
towns where we were familiar with in
that locality where we used to buy cho-
colate and jam and canned milk. But
we never got that far.

One fine evening a runner came
dashing up into the woods. He came
from the battery commander at the
gun with the news that "We've been
relieved!"

No one believed it at first; we had
been bitterly disappointed so many
times, but when a lieutenant
came up with the order to harness and
hitch, and turn over our ammunition
to another division, doubt was no
longer felt, and a great and prolonged
shout went out from every mouth.

Our ammunition was turned over in
due course; our equipment was
packed and loaded, and the guns were
limbered up and everything set to pull
out, and we were impatient, as you
can well imagine, to get up and out
of there.

But we waited, and it grew dark,
and the road was jammed, and one
outfit after another pulled by on the
road going out. We grew more im-
patient and fretted generally.

Now I am not superstitious. At
least, I ought not to be, and try hard
enough not to be, and yet—well, that
afternoon a pal of mine found an
infantryman's dagger in a field near
by. It was a novel affair—few dough-
boys get them—a long, three-edged

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dirk, like a three-cornered file, which
had a heavy wood grip and a big
steel guard going around the back of
the hand, forming artificial knuckles.
It is really a wicked-looking weapon.
I coveted it very much, but he said he
was going to keep it.

Presently he handed it to me!
"You can have it," he said.
"What's the matter? Don't you
want it?"

"No."
"Why?" I made him tell me.
"Well, I just happened to remember
that they are said to be unlucky." (I
reflected some time later that that
was a friendly thing to do—give a pal
something he believed unlucky!)

"Oh, that's all foolishness," I told
him. "There's nothing in that, and it
won't bother me, so I'll keep it."
Thanks.

"You remember F—? He found one
of those and it was the very next day
we lost him."

That last suggestion struck me like
a blow. Try as I would, all day it kept
recurring to me and I couldn't shake
it off. But when news came that we
were relieved I heaved a great sigh,
and said to myself, "So far the dagger
has brought me no disaster, and its
opportunity is now passed, or at least
within a few hours I'll be beyond the
reach of German shells."

But while we waited and waited
there in the open field, the suggestion
kept coming back to me: "We are not
yet out of danger and here I have this
dagger on my belt, and it is said to be
unlucky." I wonder if I hadn't better
throw it away?"

My introspections were interrupted
by the whistle and "brump" of a shell
landing about a kilometer away. That
was far enough away not to bother
about, but another and another fol-
lowed in succession about as fast as
one gun could fire, and on each one
the range was longer than that pre-
ceding. Then one landed on the edge of
the woods not a hundred yards from
us—then "whizz-bang," one went right
over our heads and landed in the road
not 10 feet from the carriage behind me.

I put my hand on that dagger hang-
ing to my belt in the act of tearing it
off and throwing it as far away as I
could, then I resolutely took my hand
back. "There is nothing in this super-
stition," I declared.

Still we waited, and shells began
falling thick and fast on the opposite
side of a small hill in front of us, too
close for us to give them no thought,
and the possession of the dagger con-
tinued to trouble me. Though no
shells were landing in our immediate
vicinity, everybody was fretting and
grumbling: "Let's go!" "What an out-
fit!" "Is there any sense in this?"
"Why don't we move?" Would you be-
lieve it, we were held there in readi-
ness from 8 o'clock until 2?

At last we moved, and got out on
the road, and progressed eagerly back-
ward and what a relief when we got
so far back that we could no longer
hear the shells nor see the flashes,
when we knew we were beyond the
danger line! Three weeks under con-
stant shell fire, and then suddenly
out of all that! Why, everybody
was singing, and joking and laughing;
even the horses jogged along as
though they had a feed of oats dan-
gling before their noses. We had done
our bit in that drive, and now we were
out for a rest.

After three days of hiking over the
road, we landed in a small town situ-
ated on the sunny banks of the fa-
mous River Marne, a town untouched
by the war, where there were lots
of civilians of whom we could buy milk
and eggs. The sun shone on every
one of the 10 days we were there, and
we swam the Marne every day, had
good things to eat, got new shoes and
new uniforms, almost everything new.
Before we knew it we were new sol-
diers. But the second battle of the
Marne was over, and they didn't send
us back; we went somewhere else
instead.

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MILITARISM AND PACIFICIST AIMS

A. M. Simons, Socialist Delegate
to Europe, Declares Independ-
ent Labor Leaders Had Not
Britain's Welfare Paramount

This is the second of three articles on
European conditions, as seen by A. M.
Simons, chairman of the American Social-
ist and Labor Commission, who visited
France, Italy and England. The first
article was printed in The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor on Oct. 25.

II
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Mr. Simons
found evidence that the pacifist labor
leaders of England are ready to join
forces with the aristocratic clique,
headed by Lord Lansdowne, if thereby
they can gain political advantage and
win the votes necessary to put them,
or some of them, in power.

"I walked into the headquarters of the
Independent Labor Party (the
pacifist laborites) in London," said
Mr. Simons, "and was astounded to see
the walls literally covered with peti-
tions addressed to Lord Lansdowne,
and begging him to lead a movement
of the laboring classes designed to
force Britain to make peace."

"Of course, I could not understand,
at first, how Lansdowne and labor
could mix, any more than oil and
water. I was aware that certain big
financial interests had long been for
peace and had even published a news-
paper called Common Sense in the
interest of their peace movement. This
movement is supposed to be con-
nected with Lansdowne, who, of
course, represents the antithesis of
every principle involved in social re-
form and betterment. The movement
had quite a hold in England. The
group is small, but powerful."

"When I say that, I want it to be
understood, however, that the very
large majority of the capitalists have
worked

PREMIER SEES NEED OF SOCIAL REFORMS

Mr. Lloyd George Declares That an Efficient Britain Must Take a More Intelligent Interest in the People's Fitness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—As already reported in a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Lloyd George delivered a speech of the utmost importance in Manchester, on the occasion of his receiving the freedom of the city. Mr. Lloyd George's speech had been looked forward to with the greatest interest, and his speech, which dealt fully with the war and peace, and Great Britain's national policy after the war, was listened to with profound attention by the audience that gathered to hear it in the Manchester Hippodrome.

The Prime Minister, who was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, said:

"When I came to Manchester in 1915 there is no doubt that our army was deplorably ill-equipped for this war. We had practically no heavy guns. We had a fair quantity of light artillery, but the shot and shell were pure starvation allowance. The enemy rained destruction upon our gallant troops with mocking impunity. They could neither silence the guns nor retaliate upon their murderous assailants, and nothing but the most dauntless courage, the most amazing endurance displayed by any soldiers in the history of the world, enabled them to hold the water-logged trenches through the winter of 1914 and the spring of 1915 without being driven out. That is a great story. I am glad that, through the national effort which was initiated in Manchester, the balance has been redressed, and it is rather interesting to know that in a single week recently the British Army fired five times as much metal as was at their disposal through the whole of the ten months before I came to Manchester in 1915, and not merely that, but during the last four or five months, owing to the efforts of workmen, employers and everybody concerned, the enemy has been subjected to a bombardment which has not improved his nerve.

"The news is distinctly good. I mean really good, not merely good in appearance. We are not through the tunnel, or, rather, I mean to say we are through one very long tunnel. We are not at the end of the journey. There are some more steep gradients to come. There may be dark tunnels, but they will be short. The worst is over. I tell you that as one who has been watching from the inside closely for over four years. I do not think I have ever misled my countrymen as to the gravity of the position. I do not know how many corners we may have to turn on the road before we reach the terminus, but the sharp ones have been reached. I do not want to exaggerate the victory, for the end is not yet; nor do I want anyone to minimize the victory. It is real, significant, and important. The Germans are under no delusions now. You have only got to read Marshal von Hindenburg's appeal to find last week. He is not in the habit of making appeals of that kind which advertise very serious evils to the enemy and to the whole world unless there is a real, deep, and urgent reason.

"On March 21, when we suffered that reverse, we still had large reserves in this country. There is a very remarkable article from the Frankfurter Zeitung—a very able and, on the whole, a very independent German paper—quoted today in The Manchester Guardian. It attributes the defeat to two reasons. One of them is the fact that they underestimated our reserves. The other I will refer to later on. We had then considerable reserves. The Germans did not know it. And I have already expressed my gratitude in the House of Commons to the newspapers which criticized the government on the ground that we had no reserves for so skillfully misleading the enemy. We owe them a very deep debt of thankfulness for that criticism, and took very good care not to contradict them. As a matter of fact, we have poured in hundreds of thousands of very fine troops since March 21, and the Germans never expected them in the least. They know now that they are there. Then an additional fact which depresses the Germans is the advent of the Americans. They have been pouring in steadily. There is no finer feat in the history of British industry than the way in which our shipping was taken away from all sorts of urgent business to concentrate on transporting troops across, and now we are carrying about 60 per cent of the American troops across the Atlantic. There is another miscalculation for you. They were under the impression that no more than two divisions could be brought across. There were many people who thought that. But a special effort was made, and you never know what you can do until you really try in any business. When the British shipping was mobilized without any loss of time to carry the American troops, it was a marvelous feat, of which we have real reason to be proud as a nation.

"They are there now, hundreds of thousands, and the Germans know it. The advance guard of an army of at least ten millions of the finest soldiers in the world is fighting the Germans, and in despair they are actually turning to Austria. If you want to realize what is happening you must look at the past month and the fighting that took place over the same ground, and then I ask you, to what do you attribute the change? In 1916 you fought over this ground for five months and you captured 40,000 prisoners and 100 guns and the casualties were appalling. This year we conquered the same ground and something more—a good deal more. We

captured 88,000 prisoners and 750 guns. It has taken us about a month, and the casualties are less than one-fifth of what they were in 1916.

"The victory is not merely greater in magnitude; it is better in quality. There are three tests of military victory. One is prisoners, another guns, and another is casualties. You may conquer territory and pay too big a price for it; but casualties and prisoners and guns are a proof that the enemy's army is defeated definitely. The supreme merit of these victories is that the enemy was routed with great loss in men and matériel, with casualties which are equal to those we have sustained in capturing even a small village in the past. That is why we rejoice so greatly. There is no crack in the joy bells ringing in our hearts.

"What is the difference between 1916 and 1918? Undoubtedly the main difference is the unity of command. This is a passage from the Frankfurter Zeitung which I think is worth quoting: 'Marshal Foch took over the command of the whole western front, and it cannot be denied that his unification of the command has borne fruit in the shifting and using of reserves, in the preparation and execution of every kind of defensive and offensive operation. There was a precision and skill which put a new face on the whole leadership. Let us have no illusion about that.' That is German. It is not that there was discord between our generals. They worked well together and had complete confidence in each other. Do not let anyone go away with the idea that there was any dissension. Every move had to be adjusted, and compromise in war is fatal. It is not that one general is better than another, but that one general is better than two.

"Nevertheless, let me say at once we have been supremely fortunate in securing the services of Marshal Foch in the supreme command. He commands the confidence of all the allied armies, and all the allied generals trust him and believe in him. He is specially fitted for the exceptional conditions of this war, where battles are fought not on a front of two or three miles, but on a front of 300 miles. Marshal Foch possesses all those qualities of high imagination which enable a soldier to visualize and to prepare plans for this vast field. He is one of those rare men who has a telescope at the back of his eye and I am proud of nothing in the whole of my public life more than the trouble that I took in achieving unity of command. I am prouder of nothing in the struggle than the fact that it was determined on my suggestion in February at Versailles that Marshal Foch should take a leading part in this direction.

"Still, the end of all war is to impose a just and desirable peace on your enemies. What are the conditions of a just and desirable peace? The first indispensable condition, in my judgment, is that civilization should establish beyond doubt its power to enforce its decrees. As long as there is doubt left in the mind of either the offender or the defender of the irresistible character of this power once it is challenged, this war will not have achieved its purpose. Victory is essential to sound peace. Unless you have the image of victory stamped on the surface the peace will depreciate in value. As time goes on the Prussian military power must not only be beaten, but Germany itself must know it. The German people must know that if their rulers outrage the law of nations the Prussian military strength cannot protect them from punishment. There is no right you can establish, national or international, unless you establish the fact that the man who breaks the law will meet inevitable punishment. Unless this is accomplished the loss, the suffering, and the burdens of this war will have been in vain. We shall have to repeat the horror, our children will have to repeat the horror, of war.

"Do you realize what this war means? We went into it with an equipment which every soldier regarded as perfectly adequate. So it was to every conception of war that had been formed. What has happened? Discoveries have been made in the art of destruction which if we had only time to perfect them would simply destroy and crash civilization from the face of the globe. You can see now what these weapons of war are. High explosives, powerful artillery that had never taken a battlefield before, cities bombarded at a distance of 70 or 80 miles—and there is no reason why it should not be 100—bombarding aeroplanes getting more and more powerful and more and more destructive, submarines, poison in the air; that is the result of three or four years of intense thought and human ingenuity. Give a man that most terrible of all things, give him 20 or 30 years of concentrated thought on these lines and what is to happen to following generations? This must be the last war. The last, or, believe me—I have been studying all this machinery of war for months as a business and for years as a part of my business—believe me, if this is not the last war there are men here today who will see the last of civilization. That is why in all earnestness I want to say to those who have the same horror of war as I have, who would like to see any rational means of bringing this madness to an end, do not let us be misled into the belief that the establishment of a League of Nations without power will in itself secure the world against that catastrophe. A League of Nations with a Prussian military power triumphant! Why, it would be a league of fox and geese—one fox and many geese, many at first, then gradually diminishing in number. Read the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. Poland was once a greater nation than Prussia and in its day as great as France. The Teuton has absorbed it. Unless there is victory the plans for the new world on which we hope to see the dawn bursting—those plans might as well be shelved. I tell you the best time, the best thought, the best energy, the best resources of a nation devoted to averting conflict or preparing for it are useless unless you stamp out for

all time the rule of brute force which has challenged humanity in this war.

"I am for a League of Nations. In fact, the League of Nations has begun. The British Empire is a League of Nations. The allied countries who are fighting the battle of international right are all a League of Nations. If, after the war, Germany repudiates and condemns her perjury, or, rather, the perjury of her rulers, then a Germany freed from military domination will be welcome into the great League of Nations, but the only sure foundation is a complete victory for the cause of justice and international freedom which the allied nations are now carrying along the road of triumph through barbed-wire entanglements, deep emplacements and the serried ranks of a redoubtable foe. There have been other terms which have been indicated. I have stated them repeatedly on behalf of the British nation. They were so moderate as to command even the support of the whole of the trade union labor representatives of this country. President Wilson has stated them from time to time, and we stand by them. I will only make this further observation about peace. It must be a peace that will lend itself to the common sense and conscience of the nation as a whole. It must not be dictated by extreme men on either side. You cannot allow the Bolsheviks to force on us a peace so humiliating as to surrender to them a steady nerve to build up a new world in which those who have sacrificed so much may dwell in peace, security and content. To establish the new world we must take heed in time lest we fall back into the welter of the old.

"We must be ready as soon as the unseen hand casts the rainbow of peace on the sky. And to be ready is summarized in one word—we must profit by the lessons of war. It has been the most costly schoolmaster any nation ever had. I am not proud of it, but it is the best. In many ways, and the first lesson it has taught is the immense importance of maintaining the solidarity of the British Empire. It has rendered service to humanity the magnitude of which will appear greater and greater as this generation recedes into the past. It helped to stop the rush of barbarism that was sweeping over Europe. It has held the unfenced highways of the world free for the armies of freedom to pass and repass. The British Empire alone could not have accomplished that object. This Empire has never been such a power for good. To suggest that such an organization could fail to pieces after the war would be a crime against civilization. The Empire will not have survived all its troubles even after this war is over. The British Empire will be needed after peace to keep wrongs in check. Its mere word will count more next time than it did the last. For the enemy know now what they have got to deal with. But it must be there to give the word, and to insure that it will be there not only to develop, strengthen and enrich, but, above all, to unite, must be the task of statesmen throughout the world. Who has to be accomplished in the way of achieving practical unity still has to be done to make the Empire a more concentrated and solid force than it is at the present moment.

"We have acts running into hundreds and hundreds of sections. We have had regulations which would fill a library. We have had the most attractive pictures of model dwellings, and endless authorities. But you cannot sweep away slums with paper, and you cannot cope with the wants of the people with red tape. That is the first thing that has to be dealt with.

"What more have we to do to improve the country? We see that wages during the war have been raised, and we must see in future that labor is rewarded with wages that will sustain life in full vigor, the life of the worker and the life of his children, and it is the great part of the State to bring them up to take their part. I am glad to see that in agricultural labor wages have gone up. Fourteen shillings a week was a monstrous wage. There must be healthier conditions in the workshops. Many of them are admirable, many of them are tolerable and many not tolerable. Bad health for the nation is bad business for all. What is the next lesson of the war? We must pay more attention to the schools. The most formidable institution we had to fight in Germany was not the arsenals of Krupp or the yards in which they turned out submarines, but the schools of Germany. There were our most formidable competitors in business and our most terrible opponents in war. An educated man is a better worker, a more formidable warrior and a better citizen. That was only half comprehended here before the war. I am glad that since then we have had Mr. Fisher's great bill. That is a great step forward toward redressing the blunders of the past.

"Comfort is the surest preventive of anarchy, but comfort involves plenty. You can insure plenty by insuring the best conditions for production. If abundance is not there you cannot distribute it.

"That is an obvious truth which the Bolsheviks seem to have overlooked. The Bolsheviks began with distribution and ended with distribution. Production did not concern him. That is the surest road to national poverty. The Bolsheviks said, 'Let there be peace.' When asked, 'What manner of peace?' they say, 'That is quite immaterial. Let there be plenty for everybody,' and when you say, 'Where does it

come from?' they say, 'That does not concern us.' What is the result? You have had neither peace nor plenty in Russia, and you will not get it here if you have men of that type. There are far too many of them, and, unfortunately, they are in a position to render mischief. You should shunt their teachings like an attack of poison gas. It withers the vitality of nations. The State must help to promote and encourage production. It must remove the confidence and serenity which are essential to production. There must be none of that shrinking from national organization, national production and national assistance. Germany never made that mistake.

"Take the most important of national industries, agriculture. Agriculture in the past has been overlooked in this country. It has been neglected, with the result that we have been dependent very largely on lands across the seas for our food. We have realized during the war the perils of this position. We have been dependent on others, not because Great Britain cannot produce food, but because we never realized the importance of home production. Last year we accomplished a great deal, and this year we have progressed, and our production has been increased by hundreds of thousands of tons of grain. It is in the highest interests of the community that the land in this country should be cultivated to its fullest capacity, and I doubt whether there is a civilized country in the whole world where agriculture has received less attention at the hands of the State. There has been a good deal of talk of small holdings and allotments, and there has been a good deal of rapid scratching on the surface, often by men who know very little about it. But the real problem of cultivating land to its utmost capacity has never been tackled. In the future we must see that its representatives have the necessary attention and encouragement. There is a good deal of land in this country which is not fit for the production of food, but it is capable of producing timber. In other lands the State saw that these wastes were planted. We have taken no steps of that kind as a community. Agriculture and afforestation constitute the healthiest and best occupations for human beings. The cultivation of the land is the basis of national strength and prosperity, and the cultivation of the land is the basis of the miner's life. We have made an extravagant and wasteful use of these rich deposits. By a conversion of these resources to a large extent into electric power we could not merely assist existing industries, but new industries could be established under healthier conditions all over the land, and there would be a saving of the cost of production. Increased wages could be much better borne without increased cost to the consumer or impairing our chances of competing with neutral markets.

"Another of the lessons of the war is the importance of improving transport facilities in this country. Railways, light railways and the like, enter into every phase of national prosperity and well-being. Housing is a huge question. Agriculture is largely a question of transportation. Foreigners get their produce to the English markets more cheaply and more speedily than do our own farmers. That is folly, and it is equally true of many other industries. The war has shown the importance of transportation and has shown how it can be speedily improved.

"There is another important point—namely, the shielding of industries which have been demonstrated by the war to be essential to the very life of the nation. I remember well when I was appointed Minister of Munitions I found there were industries essential to national defense which had been very largely captured by our enemies. There does not seem to be, I am very glad to say, any difference of opinion amongst any party in the

State that these essential key industries shall be preserved after the war, not because we anticipate another war, but because we are less likely to have another war if they know that we are quite ready for any challenge on a just ground. These are some of the objectives of peace. It would be a mistake to attempt a statement of detailed plans in this hour crowded with other and more important concerns. That is quite true at any moment of the war, but these are minds considering all these points—experts, so that when the war is over the nation shall not lose time in setting its house in order. It is idle to pretend that the best method of dealing with all these intricate, delicate, complex problems, far-reaching and immense, is in the power of any government.

"The whole mind and energy of the government is necessarily absorbed in the prosecution of this war to a victorious end, but the moment that struggle is over the work of reconstruction must begin. We must have reconstruction when we have the lessons of the war fresh in our minds. We must reconstruct when the national limbs are supple with endeavor and before they become stiff with repose and slumber, and you must reconstruct when you see you have behind you that great spirit of patriotism and sacrifice which has been raised from the depths of human nature in every house and every breast in this land. You must reconstruct when you have got behind you the momentum of victory to carry you through to an even greater triumph. That is why the whole field of national enterprise, of national endeavor and national resource and of material well-being is being examined carefully with a view to immediate action before that great spirit grows cold in the frigid atmosphere of self-interest. Let us have it when the nation is riding the chariot of a high purpose and it comes down to the dusty road. That is the time to reconstruct, that is the time to build; when there is fraternity throughout the land, when there is no longer rich and poor of one party or another, but one people. 'I deal not with plans, not with details, and above all not with programs. I am sick of programs. I deal with what are called in military language objectives, something which you mean to get at with all your artillery, with all the weapons in your power. These objectives we ought to get at, and if we agree as to objectives do not let us quarrel about methods. Let us keep one people until we get there.

"And that is my appeal. We must approach these problems with judgment undeterred by past prejudices and predictions, and, may I say, past appeals. We are really not infallible, and when you are in earnest, and when you have the great experience of this war, when you see the firmament illumined through the whole earth, you must see things you never saw before; otherwise it is time for you to go to an oculist. If men decline to take the best course because it is inconsistent with something they said or thought before, they will never achieve anything but contrivance. For Heaven's sake, don't let us plant new lands with barren fig trees. I ask no man to scrap his principles. I only ask that new facts, revealed by the war, should be considered with an open, unprejudiced mind, enriched by the unparalleled experience gained in this war. It is idle to pretend that this vast convulsion has taught us nothing. Men who learn nothing are fitted for nothing, and they certainly ought not to be employed in the settlement of after-war problems, because they are dangerous men. Do not turn your backs on the future nor dot on the present. You will forgive me when I say I see that kind of dotting in and around the sheds where the various party machines have been rusting during the war. I can hear sounds of elaborate

preparation for setting up the old merry-go-round. That would give men the illusion that they are prancing at a terrific speed when they are really circling around the same old cranking machine to the same old tune.

"The next thing is, we must face these problems with courage. When you come to the war millions of people are full of courage, but when faced with the problems of peace, somehow or other it vanishes. You will never tackle successfully a job of which you are afraid. The next thing is the effort must be equal to the task. That is one of the lessons of the war. We must handle the problem of reconstruction boldly. And the next thing, and the last, is that all classes must be invited to assist, to cooperate, to devise, to work out the problems. The fatal vice of Bolshevism is that it left to one class to the exclusion of all others the management of the trade, commerce and industry of the whole nation. What has been the result? Bad management; and no class has suffered more than the class that was supposed to be in supreme control. There are men with hundreds of rubles who cannot buy food. All who have any knowledge or experience or capacity to contribute ought to be called on. I have been at the head of four departments of state since this war began, and there I have come into contact with every section of the community. The workmen of this country contributed by their industry and skill to the winning of the war. The business men of the community I found assisting me at the Exchequer to save the country from a financial panic, which would have destroyed confidence and made it impossible to win the war. It was the same at the War Office. Great engineers, great contractors, managers and others engaged in transportation came to help. Their work has been invaluable. I do not know how we could have run the war had it not been for the assistance we have had from men who have been running great businesses in shipping and food and transport and production of every kind. It would have been quite impossible. They freely and gladly gave their services to the country, and to endeavor to reconstruct the national life of the country—which depends so much on its commerce, its trade and its business—without securing the cooperation of those different heads, of the direction of those important branches of national activity would be disastrous to the national well-being.

"We want neither reaction nor revolution, but a sane, well-advised steadiness of bold reconstruction. I have troubled you at this length with these matters not because I want to divert the attention of the nation from the great dominant issue upon which we ought to concentrate our strength, the winning of the war, but because when peace comes I do not want the nation to be taken unawares. There is a great deal of talk about preparing for war in time of peace, but it is equally important to prepare for peace during war. Delay will be disastrous. In a world so highly strung, a world whose nerves have been strained for years, there is peril in an appearance of procrastination. The men in the trenches, brought face to face with the actuality of the conflict, are, I am sure, thinking, thinking hard, thinking deeply, about the kind of homeland they will return to when this struggle is over. Let us see it is one that is worthy of their heroism. There are disturbing symptoms all over Europe which we at home would be wise to take note of and provide against. I have been scanning the horizon and I can see flashes on the sky which indicate to me that there are grave atmospheric disturbances in the social and economic world. In the natural world you cannot avert the storm by thinking. In the more artificial world of human society you can, if you take things in time, avert the hurricane. I have one word of advice to my countrymen, and I say it solemnly to them: Take heed in time, and if you do we shall enjoy settled weather for the great harvest which is coming when the fierce heat of summer which is beating upon us in this great war will be over and past."

GERMAN EFFORTS TO RESTORE CURRENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ZURICH, Switzerland.—Swiss bankers have long been noting with much interest the method of German speculators in Switzerland. One of the latest devices of these people has been in connection with loans issued in Switzerland by German coal mines and potash mines which do an export business with the federation. These loans have been issued in other countries also with the approval of the German Reichsbank. The terms offered to investors are seemingly liberal. The Germans promise interest and repayment of capital in neutral currency, accepting for the moment German marks in payment. Exporting their wares to the neutral countries they expect to pay interest and capital in goods.

The investment looks very promising to the speculators. Swiss or Dutch, as it promises to pay about 10 per cent. The investor puts up 100 marks which are now worth about 68 Swiss francs and is to receive back 100 marks at peace-parity, that is, 125 francs, and his interest is also payable at peace-parity.

The German Reichsbank sanctioned these loans as it regarded them as a good means of removing the floating German currency from the neutral markets. In this way a legitimate demand for German money would be created. But for some months past the German authorities and the Swiss bankers found that the investors in these German loans were not Swiss or Dutch, or other neutrals, but almost exclusively Germans resident in Germany. By all sorts of tricks and artifices they continue to smuggle German currency across the frontier, where they invest it in these loans, thus obtaining promise of repayment in neutral currency.

The action of these German speculators shows very plainly how little confidence the Germans at home have in the recovery of their own currency. At the same time they are frustrating the intentions of the German financial policy. When these loans are taken up by speculative Germans they fall entirely in effecting their original purpose of diminishing the floating amount of German currency in neutral lands. On the contrary they are increasing such amounts by smuggling more German marks into the neutral money markets. But the German investors evidently prefer to be creditors of these coal and potash mines in Swiss francs rather than in German marks.

TWELVE AIRCRAFT INDICTMENTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Indictments against 12 men in connection with aircraft construction matter were returned on Saturday by the federal grand jury.

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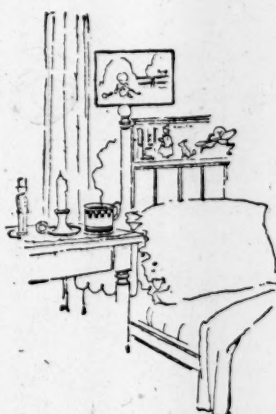
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RECONSTRUCTION OF EASTERN FRONT IS NOW MADE POSSIBLE

(Continued from page one)

tack from the west over the Schelde and from the south, to take Valenciennes broke down. In the night we evacuated the town undisturbed by our adversary.

"Powerful artillery preparations preceded attacks which the Franco-Americans carried out for the purpose of securing an opening on the Aisne front and between the Argonne and the Meuse.

"East of Recouvrance we repulsed the enemy. On the heights north-west of Chateau-Porcien we maintained our positions against severe attacks. The heights southwest of St. Fergeux changed hands several times in counter-attacks. They remain in our possession."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LE HAVRE, France (Sunday)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

"At dawn today we crossed the Derivation Canal and occupied Eecloo and Warschoot.

"We have advanced through the Lieve Canal between Bruges and Ghent and have passed Meerendree, Overtoucke, Baerelde and Baerle."

"Despite the difficulties of the country and watercourse without passage we have carried our lines as far as De Kotte, 1500 meters to the west of Selzette, east of Cluysen, to the west bank of the Ghent-Neuzen Canal opposite Langerbrugge, Everghem, Tronchiennes, the approaches to Ghent and Zwinaerdvergem on the west bank of the Schelde.

"Our aviators brought down one hostile machine."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his statement tonight says:

"The enemy has withdrawn from positions to the east and southeast of Valenciennes.

"We have followed closely, taking a number of German rearward forces prisoners.

"We captured the villages of Villers-Pol, Jenlain, Curgies, Estreux and Osmain.

"West of Landreches there has been local fighting to our advantage."

Today's statement reads as follows: "Yesterday evening the steel works southeast of Valenciennes, which the enemy had strongly defended, was taken by us. Our line was advanced one and a half miles east of the town. We captured St. Aulve.

"As a result of two days fighting on this front we have taken 5000 prisoners, four tanks and a few guns. There is nothing of special interest on the remainder of the British front."

A special War Office statement on the Belgian operations says:

"The French and Americans forced the enemy to retreat in the direction of Ghent. From the southward, the Belgians and French are within three miles of the city. We hold the line of the Escaut as far as Foverghem."

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Tonight's official statement reads:

"Determined local fighting continued throughout the day on the battlefront south and east of Valenciennes. We made good progress northeast of Maresches and east and north of Preseau, capturing the hamlet of St. Hubert and the farms in that vicinity.

"East of Valenciennes we hold the village of Marly, and our advanced detachments have entered St. Saulve. In this operation we captured two tanks, which had been used by the enemy in unsuccessful counter-attacks yesterday, and took several hundred prisoners.

"A successful minor operation took place this morning west of Landreches. We advanced our line and took a number of prisoners."

"The following is the text of today's report:

"The fighting yesterday south of Valenciennes was of a very severe nature and was continued until this morning.

"The 17th corps, under General Ferguson, and the 22d corps, under General Godley, gained the high ground southeast of Valenciennes this morning, pressed forward, and seized the village of Preseau.

"To the north the Canadian corps under General Currie, after hard fighting on the outskirts of Valenciennes, have passed their troops through that town, which is wholly in our possession."

"The statement from the Italian front reads:

"Troops of the tenth army have crossed the Livenza River between Motta and Sacle and have established a bridgehead east of that stream. The Northamptonshire yeomanry regiment has captured 12 mountain guns and 15 machine guns.

"The forty-eighth division, operating on the Asiago Plateau, is reported to have advanced its line two kilometers northward but it is meeting with machine-gun resistance in the neighborhood of Monte Interrotto."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—Tonight's War Office statement says:

"Our fourth army has gained a complete success in the Argonne region. Despite desperate resistance our forces captured several villages and woods in the vicinity of Voncq and Le Chesne, thus clearing the Argonne."

"Eastern war theater:

"The Germans and Austrians have withdrawn to the north bank of the Danube.

"The Serbians have reached the Bosnian frontier and nearly the whole of Serbia has been liberated."

The French War Office today issued the following statement:

"Between the Oise and the Serre the French raided enemy positions."



Trieste

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Austrian port and arsenal on the Adriatic, for the possession of which Italy has fought for more than three years. It has now been taken possession of by Italian forces.

"Prisoners were taken north of Pargny les Bois.

"On the Aisne front, our infantry, during the night, made new progress. We have taken La Croix au Bois and Sivry. The enemy resistance has noticeably increased, especially in the Argonne forest.

"Among matériel abandoned by the Germans in their withdrawal yesterday and captured by us were 14 guns including five of heavy caliber.

"Prisoners taken since the beginning of the operation are now more than 2000.

"Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, has been captured by Serbian and allied troops."

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French War Office tonight issued the following report:

"Vigorous attacks yesterday and this morning by the fourth army on the Aisne front, in connection with the victorious effort of the Americans between the Argonne and the Meuse, have compelled the enemy to beat a retreat across the Argonne Forest. Our troops, smashing the enemy rearwards who by stubborn resistance attempted to check our advance, made important progress along the whole front of the attack.

"On the left we have taken Semuy and carried our lines as far as the south bank of the Ardennes Canal, which we have reached on a front of two kilometers, from Semuy to Neuville-et-Day.

"Farther south we have reached the outskirts of Les Alleux, Quatre Champs and La Croix-aux-Bois, after having captured Bois Vandy and the village of Banay, despite the enemy resistance, which was particularly violent on the Alleux Plateau, and the Croix-aux-Bois defile.

"On the right Longue and Primat fell into our hands. North of the latter place our troops pushed on, despite the serious obstacle of the Argonne forest, vigorously pursuing the enemy, who withdrew, abandoning considerable matériel.

"German counter-attacks, especially in the region of Semuy, were repulsed and enabled us to add several hundred to the number of our prisoners."

The statement for today reads: "The Germans attempted no reaction during the night on the Aisne front except by their artillery. The French everywhere are in contact with the enemy. The attack was resumed this morning. The number of prisoners captured has reached more than 1400."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—An official statement issued today by the War Office says:

"Our forces have occupied Trent and have been landed at Trieste. The Italian flag flies from Buonconsiglio Castle and St. Giusto tower.

"Our cavalry has entered Udine. We broke through the enemy's fortifications at Sella del Tonalè and forced our way to Col Santo to the north of Pasubio.

"We are also advancing to Nezzo, Asiago, Sugana, Cison, Cordevole and the Piave plains.

"The enemy has been making his most stubborn resistance in the direction of the Tagliamento.

"We have taken a total of 100,000 prisoners and 2200 guns."

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The following official statement was issued from the Italian War Office today:

"East of the Brenta the pursuit continues. On the Asiago plateau the enemy is resisting to give time for the masses in the rear to retire, but the troops of the sixth army have crossed by force of arms the pass between Rotzo and Roana, carrying in a bitter struggle Monte Cimone and Monte Lissar, and are advancing in the valley of the Nos.

"The fourth army has occupied the heights north of the hollow of Fonzoaso and has pushed forward columns into the Sugana valley. The old frontier was passed yesterday evening. Alpine groups having crossed the Piave with improvised means in the neighborhood of Busche, have spread out in the area between Feltre and San Giustina.

Italian troops, who yesterday won in heavy fighting at the Passo di Boido the hollow of Fadalto, are going up the Cordevole valley. They have passed

beyond Ponte Nelle Alpi and are marching toward Lonzerone.

"On the plains an Italian cavalry division under the Count of Turin having overcome the stubborn resistance of the enemy at Castello d'Aviano, Rovereto in Piano, San Martino and San Quirino, occupied Pordenone and passed the Cellina-Meduna.

"Our own and allied aviators are complete masters of the air and continue without pause their daring activities. An Italian airship bombarded the railway stations in the Sugana valley at night."

"It is not possible to calculate the number of guns abandoned on the lines of battle now distant from the fighting fronts and on the roads. More than 1600 have been counted. More than 80,000 prisoners have been counted. Our soldiers have liberated several thousand prisoners from captivity."

VIENNA, Austria (Saturday)—The official statement issued today says:

"On the Italian mountain front our troops in carrying out measures of evacuation according to plan, will occupy positions which they held at the beginning of the Italian war."

"In the Venetian plain a movement of retreat across the Tagliamento is in progress."

"The evacuation of all Serbian territory is imminent."

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the time the Austro-Italian armistice was being signed, Italian troops under General Diaz were breaking down all the defenses of the demoralized Austrian Army, an official communication received on Sunday night at the Italian Embassy revealed. Over 100,000 prisoners and 2200 guns have been taken in the offensive. The communiqué follows:

"The first and seventh armies have gone into action, carrying before them all the enemy defenses and pushing the Austrians back with great success. The seventh army, after breaking the enemy resistance at the Sella del Tonalè, has deeply advanced into Val Vermiglio. The troops of the first army have forced their way in Valarsa, occupied the Col Santo by storm and entered Rovereto."

"North of the Pasubio, on the highlands of Tonzetta and Asiago, in the Sugana Valley and in the valleys of the Cison, Cordevole and Piave, the other Italian armies are advancing irresistibly. The same is happening in the plains. On the Tagliamento our cavalry, supported by mounted batteries and cyclists, is vigorously pushing back the enemy who fights

bravely, but without being able to stop the advancing Italians. The enemy is rushing across the Tagliamento, where he is endangered by the Italian troops that crossed the river last night in the eastern portion of the front.

"The second brigade, the cavalry regiments of Savoy, Novara and Saluzzo, have particularly distinguished themselves. So have the Alpines of the fortieth regiment, the twenty-ninth group of the storming troops and the nineteenth army corps, who were the first to enter Rovereto. Special mention have deserved the troops of the Tzecho-Slovak region, who are fighting with extraordinary bravery. We have captured over 100,000 prisoners and 2200 guns."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for the evening of Nov. 2 reads as follows:

"A series of raids skillfully carried out by troops of the second army in the Woerve resulted in the capture of two officers and 63 men. The first army today continued its successful advance, overcoming all resistance. Among the most important towns taken are Champigneulle, Belfu, le-Morthomme, Vepel, Sivry-les-Busancy, Thénorgues, Briquénay, Buzancy, Villers-devant-Dun and Cléry-le-Petit. In spite of bad weather conditions our aviators, flying at extremely low altitudes, carried out important missions over the Meuse Valley and along the whole front of attack.

"The number of prisoners has risen to more than 4000 men and 192 officers, among whom are four battalion commanders with their staffs.

"The enemy was forced to abandon large quantities of matériel of all kinds. An official count shows that 63 guns of medium and light calibers and hundreds of machine-guns have been captured. A Bavarian battalion of artillery was taken with its personnel, horses and matériel complete.

"In the course of the operations of the past two days south of the River Lys, our troops acting under the command of the King of the Belgians advanced nearly 10 miles, reaching the western bank of the Scheldt and capturing several hundred prisoners."

The morning communiqué for Nov. 3 said:

"This morning the first army continued its attack west of the Meuse. The operation is developing satisfactorily."

General Pershing's report sent on Saturday reads:

"The perfect cooperation of all arms

—infantry, artillery, airplanes and tanks—succeeded in overcoming and disorganizing the enemy's determined resistance and breaking up his counter attacks. Enemy divisions, rapidly brought up, were intermingled with units already in line in a vain attempt to stop our advance.

"Our victorious troops have already taken and passed beyond St. Georges, Landers-St. Georges, Imécourt, Landreville, Chennery, Bayonville, Rémonville, Estanne (possibly Andevanne) and Cléry-le-Grand.

"Up to the present 3002 prisoners have been counted, of whom 151 are officers."

GEORGES ROUSSOS ON BALKAN ISSUE

(Continued from page one)

would have brought them very much closer together, but all her efforts failed before Bulgaria's determination to become the dominating power in the Balkans. She had been so very confident of her strength that she always declined any discussion on the same footing.

"Bulgaria, however, has been beaten twice, and what is more important, the populations she is claiming today were a factor in her downfall, by cooperating with the other Balkan countries. Bulgaria was beaten in 1913 and in 1918; a few weeks ago she had to surrender unconditionally, after having been beaten to a point where no further resistance was possible. Ninety thousand of her troops were taken prisoners and 2000 guns captured, without mentioning her losses on the battlefields. And now she does not want to accept the situation. She is taking

another attitude by setting herself up as the champion of the idea of the Balkan Confederation. As if nothing had happened, she is struggling to see her national aspirations satisfied, qualified by the same insane ideas which led her twice to a catastrophe.

"But such duplicity is not a cause of surprise to us. We know them too well. What really amazes me is the way certain persons in the allied countries are using all means to convince us that this could be the only solution to secure a definite peace in the Balkans. I am afraid that they are not aware of the situation. Peace will be secured in the Balkans by the cooperation of Greece, Serbia and Rumania. Bulgaria will never more in the future attempt to face the forces of these three countries.

"Isn't it a principle that in every association all the members should have absolute confidence in each other? This confidence, unfortunately, does not exist in the projected scheme. Too many experiences of the past argue against it; and besides, Bulgaria's appetite even now, despite her defeat, has grown stronger than ever and she is struggling to acquire new territories both on the east and west. There is no doubt that the persons who have undertaken to back Bulgaria in her schemes forget that scores of thousands of dead lie between Greece, Serbia and Rumania on one side and Bulgaria on the other.

"Bulgaria, defeated, was compelled to evacuate the Greek and Serbian provinces she had occupied for three years. Their populations have been exterminated, their properties destroyed, and everything, in one word, thrown into the darkest misery.

"There is not a single person who has not been horrified on reading the reports of German atrocities in Belgium and France. Every one seems to ask the punishment of the culprit. But when it comes to atrocities committed in our country, on our people, it seems that the distance makes them like a fairy tale and we are asked not only to forgive and forget, but furthermore it is suggested to us that we should express our gratefulness to the Bulgarians by giving them compensation in order to secure the cooperation of Bulgaria. It is a fact that only people who have been struck in their affections can feel deeply. Thousands of people in our country are mourning a father, a brother, a mother or a sister recently put to death. We cannot expect to see those not directly interested feel the same, but should they not at least arouse the respect of every human being? It seems, however, that these poor victims of Bulgarian atrocities do not even inspire this feeling of respect. The Bulgarians are entitled to commit all kinds of atrocities and will always find charitable souls who will be willing not only to forgive them, but, not aware, I presume, of the real facts, will endeavor to convince themselves that they even deserve a reward.

"Why do they not ask the French and the Belgians to do the same, and we will be perfectly willing to comply with their answer.

"The Bulgarians should be confined to their own territory. No other state of the Balkans is coveting even a particle of their country, nor are they imbued by a dominating spirit. They can, therefore, be perfectly assured as to their security. They must give proof of a spirit of repentance; they will have to change entirely their methods and must give up all their unjustified ambitions. At this price they can be sure that they will be able to find their place among us."

STATESMEN STILL NAMED BY KAISER

Lord Robert Cecil Finds No Sign of Change in Appointment of German Secretaries of State

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Questioned in the House of Commons today concerning the constitutional change in Germany, Lord Robert Cecil said that so far as he knew, there was no evidence of any modification of the Federal Council's power, nor did it appear there was any proposal to alter the position of the German secretaries of state, who remained subordinate to the Chancellor and were appointed by the Kaiser on his recommendation, and were liable to dismissal by the Kaiser presumably on the Chancellor's recommendation, although that apparently was not specifically provided for.

The Home Secretary stated that Mr. Hughes was still the Government's guest.

Asked who would represent Ireland at the peace conference, the Home Secretary replied that it was impossible to say who would represent the British Empire at the conference. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the dead weight of national debt outstanding on Sept. 30 was approximately £8,875,000,000.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO MR. WILBUR WRIGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Gracious reference to the friendship of America and France and a tribute to Mr. Wilbur Wright, are contained in a letter sent by Marshal Joffre to the chairman of the committee for the Lafayette-Wilbur Wright celebrations.

Marshal Joffre recalls the unveiling of the monument raised to the glory of Lafayette, an occasion which will ever remain for him a souvenir of the affection of the American people for France. Lafayette was, he says, a link in that friendship. The committee, too, had associated with Lafayette's memory the name of Wilbur Wright, whose famous feats at Auvours camp had proved the beginning of aviation, which had played such a glorious part in the war. It could not be forgotten that the first American aviators to fight for France belonged to the famous Lafayette squadron. Thus were joined in the heroism of aerial battles great pioneers of the Franco-American Entente.

NEW SOUTH WALES' PRAISE FOR PREMIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Prime Minister has received the following cable: "New South Wales ministers in the cabinet desire to convey the heartfelt congratulations of the state on the glorious termination of the campaign against Turkey, and their deep gratitude for your great leadership."

"(Signed), W. A. Holman, Premier."

Filet's

Did you ever watch a tailor with a finished suit?

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The suit sketched is one. It is of extremely fine broadcloth. The armholes are extremely deep, giving a kimono line, but seamed together. The suits are cable stitched.

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There is no artificial coloring matter in Pears'. There is no ingredient that does not play its essential part in making Pears' a satisfying toilet soap of highest quality.

Pears' is economical because months of drying have removed free moisture, leaving a solid cake that lasts long.

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PEARS' SOAP

THE GERMAN IDEA IN 1866

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

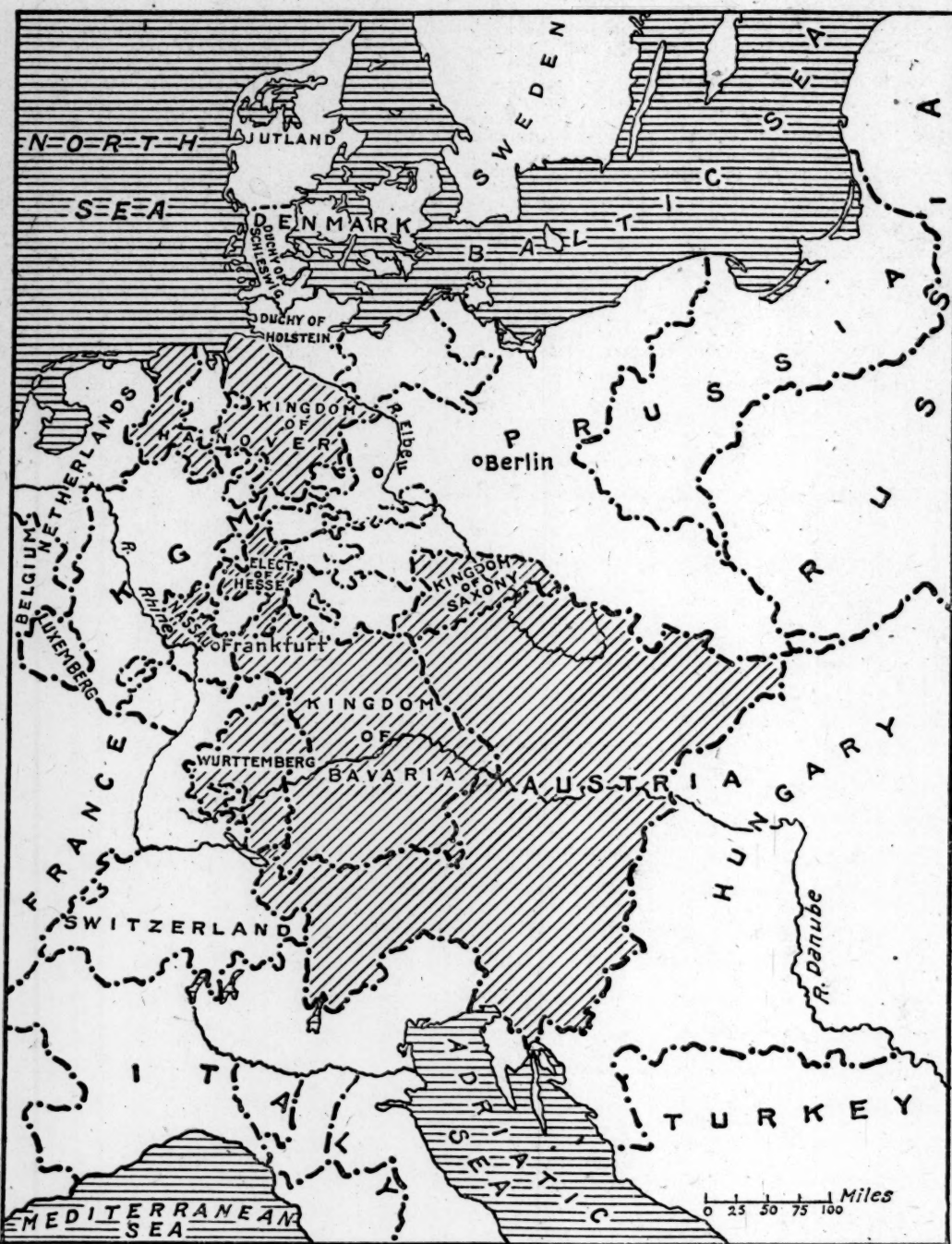
At the end of the Seven Days' War, when the little kingdom of Denmark had been brought to its knees by Austria and Prussia, the two German states under the leadership of Bismarck imposed their own terms upon King Christian IX. Holstein, Lauenburg, and almost the whole of Schleswig was surrendered unconditionally, and Denmark agreed to allow them to be disposed of as Austria and Prussia should think fit. As far as Denmark was concerned, that ended the matter. The question now rested between Austria and Prussia. And Bismarck, at once, began the further development of his original plan, namely, that the war with Denmark should be followed by a war with Austria.

Austria, at that time, did her utmost to come to an understanding with Prussia. She sought to join the German Zollverein or Customs Union, and the Austrian Minister, Rechberg, tried by every means in his power to induce Bismarck to agree to such a settlement. This was, however, no part of Bismarck's intention. Austria was not to be reconciled, but was to be kept in a state of uncertainty which might be deepened into feelings of actual hostility when the ground was sufficiently prepared in other directions. Bismarck began, at once, to thwart Austria in regard to the settlement in Schleswig-Holstein. Prussia recognized the Duke of Augustenburg as the ruler of the duchies, but on such terms as to render them practically Prussian dependencies. To such a settlement Austria absolutely refused to subscribe, and gradually, by astute management on the part of Bismarck, the feeling of hostility in Vienna was steadily deepened.

Bismarck laid his plans well. He opened negotiations with Italy and, with Venice as a bait, entered into a tentative agreement with Italy, that in the event of war between Prussia and Austria, Italy should attack Austria in the rear. He also took steps to render the Emperor Napoleon III of France, who desired to free Italy, amicable to the Prussian plans. Owing to the intervention of King Wilhelm, who, ignorant of Bismarck's designs at that time, was desirous of peace, the outbreak of actual war was delayed by the Treaty of Gastein, by which as a temporary arrangement Austria was to administer Holstein and Prussia Schleswig. The breach between the two countries, however, was steadily widening. Again the cause of discord was the Prince of Augustenburg. His party continued to make propaganda in Holstein, and the Austrian Minister, Rechberg, considered that the Austrian Governor, Gablenz, did too little to stop the public demonstrations. The climax was reached when Gablenz permitted the holding of a high assembly which gave cheers for the "lawful, beloved Prince, Duke Frederick." This was the opportunity for which Bismarck had long been waiting. He at once told the Prussian Ambassador in Vienna to demand redress and to inform that court that "a negative evasive answer to our request would convince us that the Imperial Government has no longer the desire to proceed with us along a common way." The answer to this came just as Bismarck had expected it would, in an emphatic repudiation of Prussia's right to any reply whatsoever. "The Emperor's Minister," Vienna declared sharply, "must decidedly disavow the claim of the Royal Prussian Ambassador to receive a justification for an act of the administration of Holstein."

After this, matters moved rapidly. Bismarck was in high spirits. The fruition of all his labors was at hand, and when the Countess of Hohenlohe asked him at a dinner party if it was true that Prussia was going to fight Austria and Saxony, he replied gayly, "Of course, that has been my object since I first became Minister." And he went on to add, half joke, whole earnest, that the Austrians, as actually happened, would be defeated near to the Countess' own estates in Bohemia. Even then, however, Austria was not sufficiently provoked to declare war, and so Bismarck went a step further and caused Prussia to publish a decree that any attempt to undermine the provisional government in the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein would be punishable by house of correction. Austria, of course, could not possibly submit without protest to such a flagrant violation of the Treaty of Gastein, and immediately inquired from Berlin if Prussia still recognized this treaty as binding, and proposed in the event of an unsatisfactory reply to lay the whole matter before the Diet at Frankfurt.

It was now that Bismarck showed his real purpose. He had no intention of going to war with Austria merely on a petty question of the government of the two duchies. He aimed at something much bigger, nothing less, in fact, than the complete reconstruction of the German confederation in such a way that Austria would be entirely predominant. He was determined that should Austria find it possible to secure from the Diet of Frankfurt a decision to intervene in Schleswig-Holstein, he would bring about the withdrawal of Prussia from the German confederation, and would



The German states in 1866

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Map shows the alignment of the various German states in the Seven Weeks' War, the shaded portion representing Austria and her chief supporters against Prussia, namely, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, Württemberg, Nassau, Hesse, and the free city of Frankfurt. Several minor states, whose position in the war was indeterminate, are not indicated on the map, being included in the unshaded portion.

found a confederation of his own which the other states, should they not do so voluntarily, would be compelled to join.

Early in June of 1866 Austria actually did carry out her threat of bringing the Schleswig-Holstein matter before the Diet, and on the 14th of that month the Diet passed a vote, perhaps the most momentous in all German history, by which they decreed the mobilization of the federal forces to enforce the decisions of the Diet in Schleswig-Holstein. Austria's chief supporters were Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, Württemberg, Nassau, electoral Hesse, and the free city of Frankfurt. It was at this point when the Prussian delegate to the Diet, instructed by Bismarck, fired the first great gun of the war. Rising in his place, he declared that the vote just passed by the Diet was an infraction of the law of the federal constitution. His Majesty, the King of Prussia, he said, should consider the treaties of federation at an end, but he intended to "hold fast the principles of national unity." He then laid before the assembly the program of a new federation, which excluded Austria, divided the highest military command between Prussia and Bavaria, and arranged for a German Parliament to be chosen by popular election. Then and there, the Prussian delegate invited the other states to join. Refusal, he quite clearly intimated, meant war. The President of the Diet inveighed against Prussia's action. The Diet refused to agree to the proposals and war became inevitable.

On the Prussian side, all was in readiness. Bismarck had foreseen everything and prepared for everything. In numbers, the Prussian and the Austrian armies were not unequal. Indeed, the scale was rather in favor of Austria, but the discipline and organization, to say nothing of equipment, of the Austrian armies and those of her allies, could not compare for a moment with the tremendous efficiency of the Prussian forces. Austria, moreover, was hampered in the matter of leadership, and Benedek, the Commander-in-Chief, had no heart for the work. He had, moreover, been removed from the Italian theater, which he knew to the last farmhouse and the last stream, and sent into Bohemia, where, as he said, he felt like an ass, "not knowing even which way the Elbe flowed."

The whole plan of campaign on the Prussian side had already been worked out. Saxony, Hesse, Hanover and Nassau were first to be overcome, and then the army which had accomplished this was to be sent against Bavaria and other South German

states. Saxony and Hesse were actually disposed of immediately. Within a space of three days, King John and his son were exiles and the Elector was a prisoner in one of his own castles, whilst Hanover also was overrun.

Italy, who, in fulfillment of the agreement with Bismarck, attacked Austria in the south, meanwhile suffered considerable reverses, in spite of the fact that her forces were largely superior in strength to the Austrian forces sent against her. The southern campaign, however, could not in any way influence the great events which were taking place in the north, and as the Prussian armies, fresh from their conquest of the lesser states, closed in on Northern Bohemia where Benedek had decided to strike the decisive blow, it became evident that, as Bismarck had foretold to the Countess of Hohenlohe, the decisive struggle would take place here. The great object of Benedek was, of course, to prevent the three Prussian armies which were moving upon Northern Bohemia from different quarters from forming a junction. This he entirely failed to do, and on the 30th of June a regiment of Frederick Charles' army was able to join the Crown Prince on the Elbe.

The first great task of the Prussians, that of uniting all their armies, had been accomplished. It remained with the combined forces to deal a crushing blow to the enemy. That blow was struck between Sadowa and Königgrätz on the 3rd of July. The Austrian Army was utterly defeated.

Two days after Sadowa the Paris Monitor announced the fact that Austria had ceded Venice to the French Emperor and had asked him to mediate between the warring powers. The preliminary Peace of Nikolsburg was concluded on the 26th of July, and the final one in which Italy was included was signed a month later at Prague.

By the Peace of Prague, a complete change was effected in Germany. The old Germanic federation was dissolved. Prussia annexed Hanover, Hesse-Cassel and Nassau, as well as the two duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. Austria, Württemberg and Baden were required to pay a war indemnity, and in addition to this Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt were forced to surrender some of their territories to Prussia. The states north of the River Main were formed into a northern federation at the head of which stood Prussia, those south were to form South Germany, and Austria was excluded from having anything to do with either. She had also to surrender Venice to Italy.

The most remarkable feature about the Peace of Prague, however, and especially the negotiations which led up to it, was the extraordinary determination on the part of Bismarck to deal leniently with Austria. There is a story told of him that on the day of Sadowa, as he rode over the battlefield beside the King of Prussia, he remarked, "The question at issue is decided. What now is at stake is to regain the old friendship with Aus-

tria." To regain this old friendship, for his own particular purposes, was Bismarck's aim and determination. He found an obstinate opponent in the King of Prussia, who would have been glad to exploit the victory of Prussian arms to the uttermost, but Bismarck, with masterful insistence, bore down all opposition. He pointed out that the moment was the time for peace, that clouds were rising on the political horizon, and that the one thing that Prussia ought to aim at above all others was to secure a lasting settlement which would place Austria definitely on her side but in the position the reverse of that which had existed before the Seven Days' War of two years before.

What Bismarck sought to achieve from motives to the last degree cynical, he was aided in achieving by the Crown Prince Frederick, from the highest motives. Frederick, as is, of course, a matter of history, opposed Bismarck's plan of dominance at every point, and in the early days of the struggle, more than once, gave expression to the strongest denunciations of Bismarck's policy. On one occasion, he formally asked to be allowed to give up his offices and dignities and to retire into private life, and he complained bitterly as late as during the Franco-Prussian war, "that he was being dragged against his will from one scene of carnage to another, and made to wade through blood to the throne of his fathers." And so Bismarck, who, with true Prussian instinct, made use of any and every kind of material to gain his end, played upon the Crown Prince's desire for peace to offset the King of Prussia's desire to deal hardly with Austria and he won. The story of his next great move, the "reckoning with France," and the establishment of the German Empire in 1870-71 has already been told.

PARTY LINES LOST IN NORTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—The Non-Partisan League is the one supreme issue before the people of North Dakota in the general election of Nov. 5. Behind the Socialistic program proposed by the National Non-Partisan League, which has been in the saddle since its capture of the Republican Party in North Dakota two years ago, is a complete executive, administrative, judicial and legislative ticket, nominated by the league on the Republican ballot at the June primaries.

Opposed to the league program is a ticket nominated by a coalition of Republicans and Democrats opposed to the league movement. This ticket will appear on the official ballot under a Democratic head, but as a matter of fact old party lines in North Dakota have been obliterated by the league movement, and while the Democratic state ticket may embrace to some degree the tenets of the national organization, it can hardly be said that the Republican ticket in North Dakota, as constituted by league candidates, is representative of the national Republican organization.

In neither instance has the national party shown much interest in the fate of North Dakota. The league candidate for reelection as Governor is Lynn J. Frazier, a Hoople farmer and alumnus of the University of North Dakota, who was elected two years ago by the largest majority ever given a North Dakota chief executive. His opponent is Stephen J. Doyle of Fargo, former farmer and horesman, and now United States marshal for North Dakota.

Appeal for German Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Evidence that certain candidates for office are making a bid for votes among natives of Germany on the ground that the candidate is of German nationality has come to light in the campaign in Illinois. A letter has been published here in which a candidate appealed to natives of Germany to take advantage of an opportunity to send a representative to the Legislature from among their own people. The letter urged them to assert their nationality as do other nationalities in order to be represented in the offices of the government.

DRY ISSUE TAKES THE LEAD IN UTAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Governor Simon Bamberger has unqualifiedly urged the people of the State to vote for the constitutional amendment making Utah a prohibition State forever. The people will vote on the proposal on Nov. 5.

At present the prohibition law provides against the possession of liquor for private use or for sale. However, if a sufficient number of opponents to prohibition were elected to the State Legislature they could repeal the present law. The constitutional amendment that the people are asked to vote upon prevents the State ever becoming wet again.

The people of the State in 1916 voted overwhelmingly in favor of making Utah dry. As soon as the law was passed, Governor Bamberger affixed his signature, stipulating that prohibition should prevail on and after Aug. 1, 1917.

Governor Bamberger strenuously advocated prohibition in his pre-election campaign in 1916. Since that time he has emphasized his stand, and many believe that the great majority polled in his favor was largely due to his denouncement of the liquor traffic.

Oklahoma Women Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma women are taking an active part in state politics for the first time. At the general election on Tuesday the proposed suffrage amendment to the state constitution is to be voted on by women organizations which have been formed to urge the voters to approve the measure or defeat it have become so active that in the closing days of the campaign that interest in the contest for Governor and other high state offices has subsided and is now centered on the suffrage issue.

Mrs. R. L. Henley, of Oklahoma City, chairman of the Oklahoma Suffrage Association, declares that each of the 77 counties is completely organized and with the exception of one or two counties the amendment will be given a substantial majority. Mrs. Henley asserts that the telegram sent by President Wilson to the state Democratic and Republican leaders, urging these organizations to support the amendment will result in a big victory for the cause. More than 58,000 Oklahoma women have signed petitions asking the voters to approve the measure. Miss Charlotte Rowe, a Washington newspaper woman, is directing the campaign of the Oklahoma Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Since statehood in 1907, Oklahoma has been controlled by the Democrats, they electing the first three governors and every state official. Of the eight congressmen only five are Republicans.

The Republicans are more active in this campaign than since they lost control in 1907. Charges have been made that the Republicans and Socialists have merged their forces in an attempt to elect Horace McKeever Governor, but this is denied by the Republican State Central Committee. The candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket is Judge J. B. A. Robertson of Oklahoma City.

Candidates Are Indorsed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The United Societies for Local Self-Government, following their usual pre-election custom, have issued a list of their indorsements. This body is recognized as the Chicago equivalent of the German-

American Alliance so far as concerns the organizing of the foreign element for the preservation of beer. It is said that one reason the German-American Alliance was never strong here probably was because the United Societies covered this ground so well.

Socialists Not Indorsed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—No Socialist Party candidate was indorsed by the Legislative Voters League of Chicago, on account of the stand taken by the St. Louis platform of the Socialists on the war. The league announces that it has cheerfully given its support to Socialist candidates in former years, but to vote for a Socialist Party candidate at this election would be an indorsement of the St. Louis platform, which would give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, and would tend to weaken the morale of the nation.

Oregon Candidates and Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Members of the Oregon Anti-Saloon League are circulating the voters of Multnomah County, of which Portland is the capital, to inform them of the identity of certain candidates for places on the legislative ticket to be voted upon on Nov. 5, who have refused to pledge themselves. If elected, to vote in the Legislature for ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment, although ratification of the amendment by the Oregon Legislature is felt to be assured.

The Anti-Saloon League has recently conducted a campaign of inquiry among legislative candidates to ascertain how each will vote in Multnomah County. All candidates for the 17 places to be filled pledge themselves for the prohibition amendment except seven. The seven who declined to commit themselves, according to the Anti-Saloon League, are J. B. Coffey, O. W. Horne, K. K. Kubli, D. C. Lewis, O. R. Richards, E. O. McFarland and Chester N. Moore.

Highway Problem in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An amendment to the constitution of New York State to be voted on Nov. 5 provides for a highway to be constructed through the State Forest Preserve in the Adirondacks, from Saranac Lake to Old Forge. The constitution as it stands forbids the removal or destruction of timber in this section, but George D. Pratt, Conservation Commissioner, declares that he believes there was no intention to prohibit the construction of necessary highways and that that law was passed before the inauguration of the good roads movement of the State. He urges the passage of the amendment.

Edge Candidacy Indorsed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—The Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey has indorsed Walter E. Edge, Republican candidate for the long senatorial term, because the state Republican Party embodied in its platform the ratification of the prohibition amendment.

Good Roads Project in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A good roads project of considerable magnitude comes before the voters of this State on Tuesday. It is proposed to issue bonds to the total of \$50,000,000 for the construction of new highways—part of the State's reconstruction program—and the voters will be asked to authorize this method of financing the enterprise.

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FORECAST DIVIDES CONGRESS CONTROL

(Continued from page one)

the Treasury, addressed a series of telegrams on Sunday endorsing several Democratic candidates. The candidates thus endorsed were Senator James Hamilton Lewis in Illinois; Senator W. H. Thompson of Kansas; W. H. Lamont, New Jersey; and David I. Walsh, Massachusetts.

The situation in Rhode Island is watched with more than ordinary interest. In that State the Democrats are making a determined effort to defeat Senator LeBaron Colt. His opponent is Congressman G. F. O'Shaughnessy. The contest is close, but the chances of success are said to be with the Democrats.

One factor of great importance, it is pointed out, must not be lost sight of. In Washington, particular stress is put on the sentiment of the Atlantic coast, whilst sentiment in the Middle West is practically an unknown factor and just as in the presidential election of 1916 the Middle West may very well decide the complexion of the next Congress. Whatever possibility there is of a landslide in this part of the country.

Prospects in New York

No Marked Change Expected in Balance of Power in State Delegation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York State, with its membership of 43 in the House of Representatives—a membership larger than that of any other state—may change the complexion of Congress by the way its people vote on Nov. 5. But any marked change in the balance of power in the New York delegation, with its present 26 Republicans, 16 Democrats and one Socialist, is not expected.

Just what effect President Wilson's appeal to the voters may exert in this State is merely a matter of partisan conjecture, and party leaders are cautious in the predictions. The Democrats merely look for an increase of two in their representation, and the Republicans do not claim an increase of more than three. Both parties consider the single Socialist representative as stationary, but the Socialists themselves declare they look for an increase.

The major parties have fused against the Socialists in four Manhattan and two Queens districts. Congressman Meyer London is the Socialist candidate in one district, and there is some doubt that Fusion will defeat him, while Fusion is expected to succeed in the others.

On the gubernatorial side, a late feature of the Whitman-Smith contest was the endorsement of Governor C. S. Whitman by William Barnes, former state boss of the Republican Party. Prior to the primaries Mr. Barnes made a bitter attack on Mr. Whitman, but last week he spoke on the same stage with the Governor. Independent Republicans claim his repentance came too late and they are apprehensive of its effect; they say further that the Tammany influence behind Mr. Smith is now neutralized by the Barnes influence behind Governor Whitman, with the advantage all for Mr. Smith.

The woman vote is the feature which causes apprehension on both sides. Strenuous efforts have been made to impress the women of both parties. Mrs. Whitman has personally campaigned among the women in the Albany district, and various features of Mr. Smith's experience have been the basis of much campaign oratory. Patrick E. McCabe, Democratic leader in Albany, says Mr. Smith has the best chance to win enjoyed by any Democrat in years. It is claimed that Mr. Smith will come down from upstate to the Bronx with a majority of 300,000. More conservative figuring would give Mr. Whitman the up-state lead and New York City to Mr. Smith and Tammany Hall.

The usual straw votes have favored Mr. Smith, and old-time politicians are actually believing that the campaign will result as did the Hearst campaign, when the Democrats won everything but the governorship; they believe the whole Republican ticket except the top will win, bringing in a Democratic governor with a Republican state ticket and Legislature.

It is believed, however, that such conclusions do not take into account the full force of the prohibition sentiment. After all else is said and done, Governor Whitman stands for legislative ratification of the federal prohibition amendment, Mr. Smith stands for a referendum, and the anti-saloon interests, including the Prohibition Party, stand for Governor Whitman.

A majority of 150,000 for Governor Whitman is the estimate of Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the New York County Republican Committee. Alfred E. Smith, gubernatorial nominee of the Democrats, spent a large part of Saturday addressing the members of various women's clubs and making an urgent

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plea to the new voters not to put too much faith in the promises of candidates, but to study their records.

New York Issues

Voters to Pass on Three Proposed Changes in Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York voters will pass upon three proposed amendments to the State constitution, one restricting the period of state debts



Charles S. Whitman
Governor of the State of New York, and Republican nominee for election for a third term.

to the probable life of the work incurred by the debt, in no case to extend 50 years, and authorizing the issuance of bonds to be paid in annual installments by direct tax or legislative appropriation; permitting the construction of a state highway from Saranac Lake to Long Lake and from there to Old Forge, by way of Blue Mountain Lake and Raquette Lake; and providing for sale or lease of that part of the Erie Canal bed in Utica between Schuyler and Third streets, reserving water flow for the canal east of Third Street.

Solidarity Urged

Charles Johnson Post Asks Support of President in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles Johnson Post, a member of the executive campaign committee of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League of Southern California in 1916, and who, as a journalist, has been connected with several New York newspapers, has made a plea that the country stand solidly by President Wilson at the



Charles F. Murphy
Tammany leader, New York City, whose organization is opposing the reelection of Governor Whitman.

polls on Tuesday. "It is high duty," he declares, "to stand by the President and keep his hand steady upon the throttle, unshaken, before this nation's enemies. To elect other than a Democratic Congress at this juncture is to repudiate our nation's President; it would entangle negotiations; it would prolong the war unnecessarily."

"In this great war emergency President Wilson is the engineer. We who are the common people of the United States must protect the engineer at the throttle until the trip is done. The pathway of victory must be unobstructed—one nation—one undivided expression of united purpose

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against Prussianism—one President, united with Congress in a single faith for a single object.

"Germany has been and is no easy victory. To complicate and harass our national action by hampering our President through the election of any other kind of a Congress but one whose ideals are in harmony with his, means that the war and its bloody finish will be prolonged unnecessarily. Stand by the President, and give our President the solid backing of a sympathetic Congress which our nation needs. Don't swap horses while crossing a stream! Whatever may be any individual's political faith at other times, at this election we must protect our fighting boys with a Congress and Administration unified in this tremendous crisis of our national life."

Stricter Party Vote

Expected Effect in New Jersey of the President's Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—The voters of New Jersey will elect two United States senators, one for the long term and one for the short term, and 12 congressmen, on Tuesday. Claims of victory are made by both Democratic and Republican party leaders. The campaign manager for Governor Edge, Republican, says that the Governor's election to the United States Senate is a foregone conclusion, with a plurality of 60,000.

The vote in Essex County will be especially watched, for this county is looked upon as pivotal as far as the assembly ticket is concerned with the prohibition issue. It is hoped to elect 12 members of the Assembly on a prohibition Republican ticket. The Democrats say that this cannot be done. James R. Nugent, the Democratic leader, urges the voters of Essex County to defeat the candidate pledged for prohibition, declaring if the news is sent forth throughout the country that New Jersey has repudiated prohibition, it will check what he calls "this hypocritical system."

Some of the anti-prohibitionists claim support will be given them by the Socialists. The Socialist Party has placed a full ticket in the field and has conducted a quiet campaign; but it is reported that although the party has made a complete assembly ticket, many Socialists will vote for the Democratic candidate, to insure the defeat of prohibition.

Samuel Wilson of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey is confident of success and feels assured of electing the needed assemblymen. There are 87 places in New Jersey where wet and dry campaigns are being conducted. Such important centers as Trenton and Camden are in this list, and Mr. Wilson says he has every reason to believe both these cities will decide to be dry.

Results in the congressional contest will be close in many districts. It is evident that there will be a much stricter party vote than was probable before the President made his appeal to the nation for an undivided Democratic Congress.

Private Bank Bill an Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—One of the measures upon which the voters of Illinois will be asked to pass on Nov. 5 is the private bank bill, a measure enacted by the last Legislature, which provides that after Jan. 1, 1921, no person, partnership, or association in Illinois, except banks incorporated under the state and federal laws, shall transact a banking business or use the word bank. The object of the bill is to bring all banking business under the direct supervision and control of the State, thereby protecting depositors.

IDAHO FIGHTING THE NON-PARTISANS

Frank R. Gooding, Candidate for National Senate, Says It Is a Contest Against Anarchy, Treason and Rebellion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—A tremendous effort is being made in Idaho to defeat and abolish the Non-Partisan League which during the past two years has organized throughout the State and which took possession of the Democratic ticket at the primaries for the placing of its candidates.

The most conspicuous campaign is being waged by former Gov. Frank



William E. Borah
United States Senator from Utah, and Republican candidate for reelection.

R. Gooding, now candidate for United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of James H. Brady. Former Governor Gooding is endeavoring to show that the Non-Partisan League by means of its national affiliation with Townley, Le Seuer and Gilbert, national officers, is connected with the I. W. W., is disloyal and has the support of the pro-Germans. "Idaho is making the same fight that the Dakotas and other states are making," said Mr. Gooding to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is a fight against anarchy, treason and rebellion. Idaho is fighting Townley, president of the national Non-Partisan League, and Joe Gilbert, the general manager, and their representatives in Idaho, Ray McKaig and W. G. Scholtz."

Mr. Gooding has as his opponent in the senatorial race, J. F. Nugent, Democrat, and endorsed by the Non-Partisan League. Mr. Nugent was one of the attorneys for William Haywood at the time the Western Federation of Miners was on trial for the alleged assassination of Governor Steunenberg and at which time Mr. Gooding was Governor of Idaho. Senator Nugent was considered strong at the beginning of the campaign, being a leader in the Democratic Party and having the endorsement of President Wilson. It was given out before the campaign opened that President Wilson had suggested that Idaho omit a political campaign for the Senate this year by returning the two present incumbents, Borah, Republican, and Nugent, Democrat. A letter of congratulation received by Senator Nugent from President Wilson upon his nomination at the primaries is being published as campaign advertising by the Nugent headquarters. However, it is stated that the continued exposure of the connections of the Non-Partisan League with the I. W. W., is lessening Nugent's vote.

It is also stated that Senator Borah, who it was conceded would receive an overwhelming vote is losing because of his endorsement by the Non-Partisan League.

The indications are that the tide is turning away from the Non-Partisan

League. Banks report that their membership notes (\$16), which were placed in those institutions for payment are being repudiated, and their payment called off. Political workers affirm that it is now necessary to hunt for Non-Partisans at country gatherings, and if such are present they remain silent.

Straight-line Democrats are lining up with the Republicans. Democratic newspapers are writing editorials in behalf of Republican candidates, and the rank and file of the party declare that they will not vote the so-called Democratic ticket, which has but two names not endorsed or filled by the Non-Partisan League.

The aim of the Non-Partisan League, it is stated, is to use Idaho as one of the stepping stones to control of the national government. The league was organized in Idaho in the winter of 1916. W. G. Scholtz, state president, had been at the head of the state farm markets bureau, and a leader with the farmers.

Senator Borah is a candidate for reelection for the long term in the Senate on the Republican ticket, and on the Democratic is Frank L. Moore.

In the congressional offices Representatives Addison T. Smith and Burton L. French, Republicans, are candidates to succeed themselves. They are opposed by L. I. Purcell and C. R. Jepperson, non-partisan candidates on the Democratic ticket and Purcell was a Republican until his selection for this place by the non-partisans.

Factional Contest Seen

New Hampshire Republicans Split on Senatorial Candidate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Revival of the old progressive element in the Republican Party is seen in the present political campaign for the election of two United States senators and state officers. A considerable faction of Republicans, including practically the same individuals who revolted in 1906-1912, are dissatisfied with George H. Moses, one of the Republican candidates for Senator and are urging, in letters sent broadcast, support for John B. Jameson, the Democratic nominee.

In 1906 the "insurgent" Republicans organized the Lincoln Republican Club, which ran Winston Churchill, the novelist, for Governor. Mr. Moses was one of the "regular organization" men, a follower of Dr. Callinger, at that time the senior Senator and the Senator whose place Mr. Moses is now a candidate for. A few of the Lincoln Republicans, headed by former Supreme Court Judge James W. Remick, are now supporting the Democratic ticket entirely, the majority supporting the Republican candidates, with the exception of Mr. Moses. The leader of the latter group is Frank A. Musgrave, former Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The defection from the Moses camp is not expected to result in the defeat of the Republican candidate, because there is an offsetting defection of certain union labor men from the Jameson support. It is expected, however, to undo much of the work of the last campaign in reuniting the contending factions.

Wisconsin Candidates

Henry Allen Cooper and Victor L. Berger Have Anti-War Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Important contests are to be decided in this State on Tuesday. Henry Allen Cooper, representing the First Wisconsin District, entered the House of Representatives in 1913 and has served continuously. He was popular in his district until the war issues began to come before Congress when he voted

"wrong" on nearly all the important measures involving America's course. He was for the McLeane resolution to surrender American rights at sea; he introduced an amendment to the Armed Ship Bill to forbid the transportation of ammunition on American armed ships, and he was against war with Germany. He was defeated in the September primary, but decided to run independently.

John C. Kleszczka is the candidate on the Republican ticket of the Patriotic Congressional League in the Fourth (Milwaukee) District. The Socialist nominee is E. T. Melms, now under indictment. Mr. Kleszczka is the father of the Wisconsin Income Tax law.

Victor L. Berger, candidate in the Fifth (Milwaukee) District, was in Congress in 1911-13. He is editor of The Milwaukee Leader and conducted that organ as a strong pro-German newspaper before America entered the war and as strongly anti-war since the United States was forced in. He is now under indictment both in Chicago and Milwaukee because of his activities.

Bondel A. Hustling is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth Wisconsin District. He is making a strong race on a straight-out loyalty platform.

Dry Victory Is Expected

Anti-Liquor Forces in Missouri to Have 84,000 Workers at Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Thorough organization in every Missouri voting precinct and the labors of 84,000 dry workers are relied upon by the Citizens Dry Alliance to carry state-wide prohibition in Missouri. The 84,000 dry workers all have certain specific duties to attend to on Tuesday.

In 1910 prohibition lost in the State by 218,125 votes. In 1916 it lost by 121,538 votes although receiving a majority outside of St. Louis. In both elections it was charged that there were gross frauds in St. Louis and during the last Legislature the dries secured the passage of one act giving them a right to place challengers at the voting places and another authorizing the opening of the ballot boxes on constitutional amendments where gross fraud is charged.

This year the dries are giving all their attention to getting out the dry vote and are making no attempts to convert the wets. They have a campaign fund of \$75,000 which is by far the greatest campaign fund to be used in the State this year. Of this \$25,000 will be used in St. Louis. The dries claim the State by anywhere from 75,000 to 125,000.

Dr. Shupp has completed a poll of the State Senate which indicates that not less than 24 of the 34 Senators will vote for the ratification of the national amendment. The House will be dry, as usual, by a large majority. Little opposition to the dries is being manifested by the liquor interests at present. A few posters have been distributed but no great organization such as the liquor men have maintained in other campaigns has been organized.

Dries Draw Party Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A group of members of the Prohibition Party has issued an open letter to New York State prohibitionists objecting to the advocacy of certain Republican candidates for office, among them Governor Whitman, charging that it will have the effect of weakening the party organization. They say they wish to vote for prohibitionists as such, and recommend the writing in of a name or names upon the ballot.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE FORCES CONFIDENT

They Look for Victory in South Dakota and Michigan Tuesday — Louisiana and Oklahoma Also Vote on Franchise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National American Woman Suffrage Association feels quite confident that both Michigan and South Dakota will vote on Tuesday to enfranchise their women. The question will also be voted upon in Louisiana, where the Governor is on its side, and in Oklahoma.

Representatives of the organization have been working in New Hampshire in the interest of John B. Jameson against George H. Moses, with the support of the administration's win-the-war program as an issue.

In New Jersey the association has been active in promoting the campaign of Charles O'Connor Hennessy, suffragist and firm supporter of the Administration, against Senator Baird, whose election would be, to quote a statement given to the organization by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, "New Jersey's repudiation of the moral leadership that the State assumed in giving Woodrow Wilson to America."

The National Woman's Party is holding a 24-hour rally as the final gun in its campaign against Senator Baird, who disobeyed instructions and repudiated obligations by voting against the woman suffrage amendment when that came up in the Senate recently.

SUFFRAGE AN ISSUE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CONCORD, N. H.—The suffrage issue is prominent in the closing days of New Hampshire's political campaign. One of the United States senators to be elected will take his seat immediately after the canvass of votes and declaration of the result is made; the other will serve when Senator Henry F. Hollis' term expires next March.

The two Democratic candidates for Senator are avowed suffragists, and the Democratic state platform favors votes for women. The Republican candidates are looked upon as anti-suffragists, and the Republican platform is silent on the suffrage issue. The drive of the suffrage forces is particularly with reference to the short or two-year term, which begins after election and for which the opposing nominees are George H. Moses, Republican, and John B. Jameson, Democrat.

A speaking campaign is being undertaken by the Women's Party with orators from California and Oregon in an effort to defeat Mr. Moses who is regarded as the stronger candidate, being the nominee of the dominant party in this State.

Support for President Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—In opening his campaign for the governorship of Iowa, Claude R. Porter, Democratic candidate for Governor, quoted from Mr. Roosevelt's appeal for the reelection of President McKinley when this country was at war with Spain. Mr. Porter is appealing for votes on a platform committed to a 100 per cent support of President Wilson in all of his war purposes and his policy of reconstruction after the war is ended.



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

MANY FOOTBALL TEAMS IN ACTION

More Than One Surprise Noted in the Results of College and Service Games Played in the East and West

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL GAMES
Annapolis 66, Helena N. T. 0.
Columbia 21, Amherst 7.
Camp Merritt 13, N. Y. University 0.
Minnesota 59, Carleton State 7.
Chicago N. R. 25, Northwestern 0.
Syracuse 34, Dartmouth 6.
Bowdoin 7, Maine 0.
Wesleyan 19, Williams 0.
Springfield 6, Middlebury 6.
Swarthmore 20, Pennsylvania 12.
Hamilton 6, Union 0.
Penn State 6, Cape May 0.
Purdue 7, Chicago 3.
Camp Taylor 7, Indiana 3.
Case School 7, Wooster 0.
Cleveland N. R. 53, Detroit N. R. 0.
Harvard 14, Hingham A. D. 0.
Boston University 14, Worcester P. I. 0.
Tufts 2, U. S. S. New Jersey 0.
Hingham N. T. S. 7, Camp Plunkett 0.
Bumkin Island 7, Boston State 0.
Wisconsin 21, Beloit 4.
Illinois 19, Iowa 0.
Philadelphia N. Y. 14, Lehigh 3.
Princeton Infantry 7, Aviators 0.
Virginia P. I. 13, Wash. & Lee 0.
Camp Upton 6, Mincola Aviators 0.
DePaul 25, Franklin 12.
Vanderbilt 33, Kentucky State 0.
Portland N. R. 13, Bates 0.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The first Saturday in November found the college and service football eleven of the United States getting into more general action than has previously been the case this fall, and while a large number of games, especially in the Central West were canceled, more big competitions were held last Saturday than on any previous week-end of the season, and the outlook for this coming Saturday is even more promising.

In the East there were a number of good games played and more than one resulted in a big surprise. It is very evident that this season is not going to lack in furnishing football upsets which will go down in the gridiron history of the United States with those of previous years.

Syracuse University met Dartmouth College at Springfield and while it was generally expected that the former would win the game, it was hardly to be expected that the Orange would pile up 34 points to only six for the Green. It shows that Syracuse has a very strong team for this fall.

A big surprise to the followers of the game was the victory secured by Swarthmore College over the University of Pennsylvania by a score of 20 to 12. Swarthmore was playing the Red and Blue because Lafayette College was unable to keep the date, and the substitutes proved worthy foes as they presented a very versatile style of play which was too much for the Pennsylvania eleven.

Wesleyan and Williams met in a game of great sentiment to New England followers of the sport, as these two colleges are among the oldest contestants in American football. Wesleyan sprang somewhat of a surprise by winning, 19 to 0. Last year Williams went through its season undefeated.

Annapolis Academy piled up another big score, making 66 points against the Helena Naval Station which failed to score. The Midshipmen played a very strong game and easily outclassed their opponents. Camp Upton defeated the Mincola Aviators in their return game, 6 to 0.

Bowdoin and Maine met in the Maine State series which is being played very informally this fall, and the former won 7 to 0. The winning touchdown was made by Captain Drummond within five minutes of the start of the game. Bates played the Portland Naval Reserves and lost by a score of 13 to 0. As Bowdoin recently defeated Portland by a similar score while Maine has won from Bates 6 to 0, Bates would seem to be considerably below Bowdoin.

The West was not without its surprises. Northwestern University, which held the Great Lakes Naval Training Station eleven to a scoreless tie a week ago, was defeated by the Chicago Municipal Pier eleven by the one-sided score of 25 to 0. The Chicago sailors are making a very brilliant record and now have victories over three of the "Big Ten" eleven to their credit without a defeat being charged up against them.

University of Minnesota met Carleton State and Coach Williams' machine had little difficulty in piling up 59 points to 7 for the opponents. Illinois made a strong showing against Iowa with a 19-to-0 victory, while the University of Chicago was forced to surrender to Purdue University, 7 to 3, a quite satisfactory showing for the Maroons considering the number of first-string men they have lost during the past week or two.

Camp Taylor registered one more success for a service team over a member of the "Big Ten" by defeating Indiana University 7 to 3 in a hard-fought and interesting match. University of Wisconsin registered a victory over Beloit College 21 to 0. The Cleveland Naval Reserves showed that they are going to make things interesting for all comers by defeating the Detroit Naval Reserve 53 to 0. In the South, Vanderbilt University defeated Kentucky State 33 to 0.

BARRETT MADE DIRECTOR
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Lieut. Charles Barrett, former trainer of Williams College teams, has been named athletic director at the Rockwell aviation field in San Diego, Cal. Lieutenant Barrett made such a success of the baseball nine which he organized among the aviators that he was named as head of all athletics at the field when a vacancy came.

KOSTICH IS NOW HOLDING SECOND

Double Defeat for Chajes and Single One for Marshall Dissolves the Triple Tie at Chess

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS			
	Won	Dr.	Lost
J. R. Capablanca	6	2	0
Boris Kostich	2	5	0
F. J. Marshall	4	1	3
Oscar Chajes	2	1	4
David Janowski	2	1	3
R. T. Black Jr.	1	3	4
J. S. Morrison	1	1	5

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Boris Kostich, the Western United States and Serbian champion, is now holding second place in the championship of the international chess masters tournament which is being conducted by the Manhattan Chess Club all to himself as the result of his defeating Oscar Chajes in the ninth round of play, and F. J. Marshall, the United States champion, losing to Capablanca in the same round. Capablanca is now leading by 3½ points and appears to be a sure winner of the tournament.

Capablanca had the black side of a queen's gambit declined against Marshall and lost a pawn on the seventh move, but he had a slightly favorable position owing to the fact that he had posted his rook on the seventh row. Pressed by the time limit at the end of his second hour, Marshall was obliged to make several hasty moves and he lost his extra pawn and got into a losing position besides. The game went over into the evening session. Then Capablanca experienced no difficulty in placing it to his credit after 39 moves.

After getting the worst of the argument on the black side of a Ruy Lopez, Chajes found himself in difficulties when called upon to complete 30 moves in the first two hours. When the two hours were up he had made only 28 moves and the game was awarded to Kostich. At this time, however, Kostich had a certain win in hand, which he proved later.

R. T. Black Jr. met J. S. Morrison, the Canadian champion, in the other game of the sixth round and won. The tenth round furnished some surprises. The most remarkable was the defeat of Chajes at the hands of Marshall in a game which lasted only 20 moves. Next of interest was the sterling fight put up by Black against Capablanca, and even Janowski had great difficulties in his game against Morrison, who played well for 28 or 30 moves.

Marshall selected a center counter gambit against Chajes, and on the latter permitting to double pawns on the king's bishop's file Marshall had an opening for a telling attack on his adversary's king, which piece stood castled on the king's side of the board. By means of these aggressive movements he built up such a formidable position as to force Chajes' resignation after 20 moves.

Black had relied upon his favorite Russian defense against Capablanca, and for fully 25 moves held his own. While he had castled on the queen's side, Capablanca brought his king into safety by castling on the opposite side of the board. Each player began attacking the other player's king. However, it became evident that Black's king was more exposed, and thus Capablanca, who played white, managed to win two pawns, which practically meant victory. This game, however, was adjourned after four hours of play. In the evening Capablanca won the game in 41 moves.

A very even game, a queen's pawn opening, ensued between Janowski and Morrison, the latter playing the black pieces. Such was the state of affairs up to the thirtieth move. A move later, however, Janowski won a rather weak and isolated pawn of his adversary. When the end of the game was reached each player had a rook, Janowski six pawns, his adversary five. An adjournment was then taken.

NEW ENGLAND I. A. A. GIVES UP CONTEST

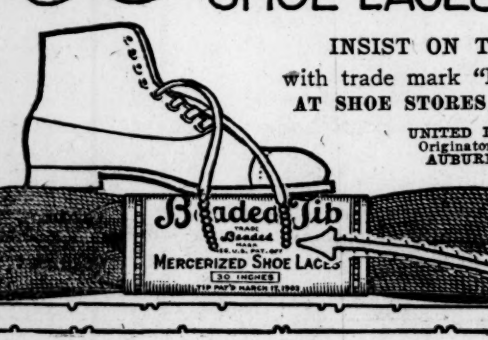
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association has followed the example set by the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and will not hold any cross-country championship race this fall. This will be the first time since the race was instituted in 1912 that it has not been held.

The decision was reached after a mail vote was taken by Maj. F. H. Briggs, chairman of the advisory committee. New Hampshire State College was the only one that made a favorable reply. One college said it would probably enter a team, two were doubtful and 11 replied that they would not compete.

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CHANGES MADE IN STANDING OF CLUBS

Week-End Gridiron Games Cause Shift in Position of Teams in First Naval District League—Radio Still Leads the List

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Radio School	4	0	1.000
Little Building	1	0	1.000
Bumkin Island	3	1	.750
Boston Section	1	1	.500
Camp Plunkett	1	2	.333
Hingham N. T. S.	1	2	.333
Portland N. T. S.	0	0	.000
Portsmouth Marines	0	0	.000
Franklin Institute	0	0	.000
Rockland	0	0	.000
Franklin A. D.	0	0	.000
Camp Edgar	0	2	.000
Wentworth Institute	0	1	.000

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The results of the week-end games in the First Naval District Football League caused several changes in the standing of the clubs. The United States Naval Radio School tops the list with four victories and no defeats, while the Little Building opened its season Sunday afternoon by defeating the Camp Edgar eleven, thereby tying with Radio. In Saturday's game Bumkin Island showed considerable improvement winning from Boston Section, which was the first time this season that the latter team has figured on the small end of the score. By its win, Bumkin displaces its opponents from third place in the league standing.

Hingham Naval Training Station won its game from Camp Plunkett, Saturday, it being the first contest which the sailors from Hingham have won this season. The game was slow and without any scoring in the first half. In the third period Hingham held Camp Plunkett for downs on the 40-yard line. After a try at the line, a forward pass, gettely to Green, was completed and netted 20 yards, then Buckman, captain of the winning eleven and the star of the game, covered the remaining distance to the goal line. Captain Croft played brilliantly for the Camp Plunkett team, making many spectacular tackles and playing in the backfield through the second half.

The Bumkin Island-Boston Section clash was a hard-fought game, fierce tackling and terrific line clashes by both teams and a well handled open attack by Bumkin late in the contest featured. There was very little punting, and Boston Section showed a much more diversified attack than in any of its previous encounters. Charles Broderick was the star of the game, and made the only tally after a spectacular run of 53 yards through a broken field.

Radio School overwhelmed the Hingham Ammunition Depot team in their clash Saturday at the Harvard Stadium, 74 to 0. With a substitute lineup in action for more than half of the game, Radio made 54 points of the total score. Six touchdowns were made in the first half. Montgomery, Johnson and Chrisman were the stars of the game.

Sunday afternoon in the regular service game at Braves Field the Little Building defeated the Camp Edgar team, 21 to 0, in a hard-fought game. The headquarters' team easily outplayed their opponents in most departments of the game, the visiting ends being very slow to get down the field under punts or to cover their men on forward passes, two of which resulted in touchdowns in the first and second periods. The kicking of both teams was a feature of the game.

Silney in the backfield for Camp Edgar played a brilliant game, making gains repeatedly until relieved by Dunn. Trowbridge and Lally starred for the winners while Painter and Sabin played a strong game for the Framingham boys. The summary:

LITTLE BLDG. CAMP EDGAR			
D. Murphy, l. e.	.....	R. E. Bryant	.....
Shay, l. e.	.....	F. T. Painter	.....
B. Murphy, l. e.	.....	F. E. Benis	.....
McDonald, c.	.....	C. Kennedy	.....
Page, r. e.	.....	L. G. Gold	.....
Carney, r. e.	.....	L. T. Smitzer	.....
Trowbridge, r. e.	.....	L. E. Silney	.....
Cannell, q. b.	.....	J. B. Sabin	.....
Lally, l. b.	.....	R. H. Brewer	.....
Fitzgerald, r. b.	.....	L. H. Dunn	.....
Shannessy, f. b.	.....	C. B. Schmitz	.....
Little Building 21, Camp Edgar 0			
Touchdowns—Trowbridge, 3 Lally. Goals from touchdown—Brewer, 3. Substitutes: Bishop for D. Murphy, Burnett for Carney, B. Murphy for McDonald, Martin for Silney, Coyne for Brewer, Ellis for Kennedy, Brewer for Schmitz, Schmitz for Gold, Silney for Dunn. Referee—Hugh McGrath. Field judge—G. V. Brown. Head linesman—A. R. French. Time—Two 10m. and two 8m. periods.			

FAST BACKFIELD AT MICHIGAN A. C.

Agricultural College Varsity Football Schedule Has to Be Entirely Revised This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EAST LANSING, Mich.—A much revised football schedule awaits the Michigan Agricultural College players. Originally it had been planned by Acting Director, G. E. Gauthier, to bring the season of the Michigan Agricultural College to a finish on Nov. 16; but the cancellations made has led to a decision to extend the playing time to Nov. 28. In consequence of four heavy games confronts the team. The schedule follows: Nov. 9—Purdue University, at East Lansing; 16—Notre Dame at East Lansing; 23—University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor; 28—Indiana University, at Indianapolis.

But while this array of opponents promises much heavy work for the team, Coach Gauthier believes that the squad this year is equal to the task. At least, it has been showing much scoring power in its preliminary games—defeating the Albion College eleven 20 to 7, and Hillsdale College, 15 to 7. A game with the University of Michigan was to have been played Oct. 19, but had to be postponed to Nov. 23. As the final engagement of the year on Ferry Field, this is looked forward to with interest in Michigan. It will take the place this fall of the epic battles, which in former years, were fought by the Wolverines with Cornell and Pennsylvania.

The lack of opportunity for meeting major eleven has up to this part of the season made it difficult for observers correctly to gauge the strength of Coach Gauthier's team, but enough has been learned to make it certain that the Aggies have a brilliant backfield, built up around Dean Ferris, quarterback, and Harry Graves, fullback. Ferris, in the guiding position, has thus far had little occasion for exhibiting generalship, but he has already shown ability as an open-field runner equal if not superior to that of Blake Miller, the Aggies' famous end of 1912 and 1913. The fullback, Graves, who weighs 190 pounds, hits the line low and hard and with much speed.

Ferris and Graves would be sufficient to lift any backfield above mediocrity, but along with them the coaches this year have a string of five halfbacks, all men of speed and ability—J. J. Snider, J. A. Brady, W. H. Simmons, A. B. Schmitt and H. A. Dunphy. A combination of these that the coaches have been using frequently is Ferris, quarterback; Graves, fullback; Simmons, right half; and Brady, left half. These backs have been showing great speed—more of it, really, than any backfield the school has ever had.

As in other colleges, the Aggies this fall are playing all members of their Student Army Training Corps, though eight of the present members of the team would have been eligible anyway. These veterans, who were members either of last year's varsity, or of the all-freshman team of a year ago, are Graves, Snider, Simmons, H. E. Francon, left tackle; R. O. van Orden, left guard; J. J. Schwei, left end; L. J. Archer, captain and center, and P. F. Bailey, right guard. The new members of the eleven who became eligible with the lifting of the freshman rule are: B. Anderson, tackle; John Bos, guard; Dunphy, Ferris, Brady, Schmitt, E. A. Young, end; Edward Johns, guard; Edward Duso, guard, and D. A. Lyons, end.

BROWN LOSES F. W. MARVEL
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Prof. F. W. Marvel, director of athletics at Brown University, will go to Princeton as instructor in the War Department School for training directors for the Students Army Training Corps.

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ATHLETIC NOTES

The Chinese all-collegiate soccer football team of Greater Boston defeated Phillips Andover Academy at Andover, Saturday, 2 to 1.

The J. P. Coats soccer football team of Pawtucket, R. I., defeated the Pan-Americans of Fall River, Saturday, in the first round of the national cup series, 3 to 1.

The Fore River soccer football team defeated the Fisk Red Tops in a first-round match of the United States national cup competition at Springfield, Saturday, 8 to 2.

Merchant Ship team B of Bristol eliminated the Disstonas in the first round of the United States national soccer cup competition at Philadelphia Saturday, by winning 7 to 5.

The Meadowbrook Club cross-country team defeated the University of Pennsylvania in a dual race over the Fairmount Park course at Philadelphia, Saturday, 26 points to 29. Cummings of the Pennsylvania team was the individual winner.

OFFICERS NAMED FOR WESTERN G. A.

C. M. Smalley of Chicago, the Secretary, Is the Only One Not Renominated This Fall

CHICAGO, Ill.—All but one of the officers of the Western Golf Association have been nominated for reelection at the annual meeting of that organization which is to take place Jan. 18, according to an announcement made by C. W. Higgins, assistant secretary of the association.

As nomination is equivalent to election in this association, C. F. Thompson is to remain another year as president, C. W. German of Kansas City will remain as vice-president and G. F. Gregg, Milwaukee, as treasurer; but J. H. Barnard of the Glen View Club, Chicago, will replace C. M. Smalley of Chicago as secretary.

Two new candidates are nominated for directors, A. M. Parry of the Country Club of Indianapolis, president of the Indiana Golf Association, and J. W. Hughes of the Omaha Field Club, vice-president of the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association. It has become the policy of the Western Golf Association to have among its directors officers of state and district associations.

President Thompson of the Flossmoor Club has spent the entire season managing Red Cross matches, which have been staged from coast to coast, taking the place in a patriotic way of the championship contests which were suspended on account of the war. These efforts have raised over \$300,000.

C. M. Foell, chairman, Chicago; J. L. Carlson, St. Louis; J. W. Mackie-fresh, Cincinnati; J. L. Mullin, Duluth, and C. P. Pfeil, Memphis, compose next year's nominating committee. The question of holding championship tournaments next year will be taken up at the annual meeting.

WALTER CAMP NAMES THREE DIRECTORS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three new athletic directors have been appointed by Walter Camp, director of the ath-

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PLAN EXPECTED TO LOWER FISH PRICES

Construction of Large Storage Plant in Boston Is Proposed in Movement to Increase Catch and Reduce the Costs

CREATION OF BUDGET SYSTEM ADVOCATED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The immediate creation of a national budget system was urged upon the United States Congress in a resolution adopted at the final day's session of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers on Saturday. The association also advocated the taking of immediate steps to prepare the country for the reconstruction period that will follow the end of the war, and recommended the creation of a non-partisan joint congressional committee on readjustment. The members were urged, in another resolution, to endeavor to increase their export trade with South America, Spain and Australia. A protective tariff also was advocated.

In the resolution favoring the national budget system it was the belief of the resolution committee that such a system of finances would "lead to more economic systematic expenditures of the vast sums annually paid into the Treasury, stimulate greater enthusiasm and cooperation among our people in winning the war in which we are engaged, and be a vital factor in preparing for the struggle for commercial and industrial advancement which will surely confront us when peace is declared."

GERMAN-OWNED PROPERTY TO BE SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Within the next 60 days, German-owned woolen mills, other textile, chemical and color companies, a magneto company and other manufacturing plants, valued at more than \$100,000,000, will be auctioned by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian. They include the woolen mills at Passaic, N. J., the Bayer Company, the Heyden Chemical Company, the New Brunswick Chemical Company, and the Bauer Chemical Company.

Other concerns taken over by Mr. Palmer are being prepared for sale, and before the year is out he is expected to sell to American citizens German-owned concerns valued at approximately \$200,000,000.

TOMATOES FOR ARMY AND NAVY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Forty-five per cent of the entire output of canned tomatoes in the United States will be taken by the army, navy and marine corps. The total pack for the season is estimated as being from 18,500,000 to 20,000,000 cases of two dozen cans to the case.

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WHY LABOR FAVORS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Mr. Henderson Believes League of Nations May Create Common Understanding in World—An International Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Arthur Henderson, secretary of the Labor Party, has recently written a pamphlet setting forth the views of organized labor on the question of a League of Nations. "Four years of warfare on an unprecedented scale," Mr. Henderson writes, "cannot have failed to produce a passionate desire for peace. For the multitudes of people in every country whose lives have been darkened by the present tragedy, the struggle can have only one issue worthy of the sacrifices and sufferings they have endured: no settlement can be accepted as final which does not offer to them the promise that henceforth upon earth there shall be no more war."

"In the stress of this mighty conflict," Mr. Henderson continues, "the common will for peace has been evoked in support of the idea of a League of Nations; and the very fear which formerly made for war has become the most potent argument that can be used on behalf of this constructive proposal. All thinking people, whatever their political views may be, now realize that if some means of preventing future war cannot be devised, civilization itself will be destroyed. Enlightened self-interest has combined with the highest form of political and social idealism in support of the idea of world-peace."

"In the atmosphere of international ill-will, under the perpetual menace of war, estranged from one another by suspicion, jealousy, and fear, the nations will not be able to carry out the great schemes of social reconstruction upon which the best minds of our time are now engaged. Nor will any country be able to afford the cost of social reconstruction on the grand scale if the threat of another and greater war compels expenditure upon armaments, and the energies of its peoples are absorbed in preparation for the struggle."

"This is the first and most compelling reason why the organized working-class movement supports the proposal of a League of Nations. Labor recognizes that in this proposal lies the hope of deliverance for all the peoples from the severest economic pressure and the most terrible risks of suffering and loss, and from heavy burdens of taxation to maintain large armies and navies. Our hope for the future is bound up with this question of security. The specific program of reconstruction in which Labor is interested presupposes two essential conditions which must be fulfilled before it can be carried into practical effect: the first condition is the defeat and destruction of Prussian militarism; the second is the establishment of a League of Nations which will make the world safe for democracy."

Mr. Henderson then goes on to say that neither national reconstruction nor intellectual reconciliation is possible so long as people are preoccupied with the menace of foreign aggression. If nations are to be forced to continue to pay the "blood-tax," even on the pre-war scale, he says, it is useless to talk of reform. Warlike expenditure on the pre-war scale, he argues, will not suffice to safeguard the security of nations, therefore their war resources would have to be organized in a more thorough manner. Conscripted would become a permanent institution, and standing armaments would grow larger and more costly, industry would be impoverished, trade checked, and civilization itself would collapse under the strain of another war. From these evils, Mr. Henderson says, there is no escape except by way of a League of Nations which would guarantee to all peoples peace and security.

It is an essential condition of the scheme, as labor understands it, Mr. Henderson says, that the consenting states should agree to submit to arbitration every issue between two or more of them, and refusal to accept the settlement proposed by the court would justify the league in making common cause against the aggressor.

Discussing the setting up of a League of Nations, Mr. Henderson says organized democracy is pledged to a policy of pacific internationalism. "It insists," he says, "that the league must be based upon the idea of public law and the right of peoples, not merely upon the agreements of governments and kings. It believes that the league can only be established after the destruction of militarism on a foundation of true democratic freedom, beginning with freedom of trade and commercial intercourse, and including the abolition, by agreement, of compulsory military service and standing armaments, which limit the development of democracy and menace the existence of free institutions everywhere in the world."

"No other practicable suggestion" (than the League of Nations), Mr. Henderson continues, "has been made which will have the effect of promoting the unity of peoples. The aim which organized labor keeps steadily in view in the field of international affairs is the solidarity of nations, because we realize that the final safeguard of peace does not lie in the machinery of judicial arbitration and conciliation, however skillfully devised, but in the spirit of international goodwill and the understanding between nations based upon the essential identity of their interests."

stitutions in every country and curb the sinister forces making for war. "Organized labor," however," he continues, "regards this league as something much more than an organization to prevent war. . . . In labor's view, the ultimate purpose of such a league is to create a common mind in the world, to make the nations conscious of the solidarity of their interests, and to enable them to perceive that the world is one, and not a number of separate countries divided by artificial frontiers. Side by side with the international courts set up for purposes of conciliation and judicial arbitration the workers have, therefore, proclaimed their desire to further the project of an international legislature."

"It is the league itself," Mr. Henderson continues, "that will supersede the arbitrary powers that have hitherto arrogated the right of choosing between peace and war. It will bring foreign policy under the control of popularly elected assemblies resolved to maintain the sovereign rights of peoples. It implies the suppression of secret diplomacy and the development of parliamentary control over the war-frenzied crowds of Broadway, one may stand among the bowed figures engaged in study and prayer. As one gazes the sordid walls of the poor tenement room fade from sight, and in their stead is seen (in the mind's eye) the walling wall of Jerusalem or some ruin of the Holy City—a more fitting background to the Rabbinical figures so strangely out of place in bustling America. The great passion for the dead and gone past reflected in the Rembrandtesque faces of the aged students lends to their lives a grandeur which the up-town tourist (hastily passing on a sight-seeing wagon) would never suspect. Behind many a shabby-looking little store, or maybe above some noisy corner saloon are the chevras (societies for the study of Hebrew literature) where congregate the types of Jewish scholars that make the heart of the writer and artist glad. Gray-haired, be-whiskered, sad old men, many of whom have tasted only the bitterness of life—yet such is their faith in the Almighty that they cling to the praying shawl and the Bible to blot out the memory of a Kishnieff—their lives of study and prayer amidst abject poverty giving the lie to the fallacy that the Jew lives only for business and money."

The interpretation of a difficult passage from the Talmud, or the collating of an epigram, is as food and drink to the wise old students, and there is not an ill in their lives that cannot be soothed or a blessing that

ALSACE-LORRAINE NATIVES CONVENE

Former Residents Now in America Hear of Relations of France and Her Lost Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the convention of the natives of Alsace-Lorraine held here under the auspices of the Association Générale des Alsaciens-Lorrains d'Amérique, Stéphane Lauzanne, editor of Le Matin, representing the French High Commissioner, M. Tardieu, spoke of the relations of France and her lost territory, and of the importance of maintaining a strong armament against the enemy.

His speech, as translated, runs as follows: "You know our affection; it shares your desires, your dislikes and your hopes. You understand the cause of our joy. For 47 years we have borne in our hearts bitter anguish because we had lost your brothers of Alsace-Lorraine; today we tremble with joy because we are going to get them back again. I add that our affection and our happiness are even greater when we find ourselves in the presence of an association like yours which calls itself the General Association of Alsace-Lorraines in America, which means friends dearly loved; America, our sister forever loved by us. It seems to us that you are doubly a part of the great French family. "My friends, we are approaching the end of the drama; and we know what the end will be. Victory is ours. It is ours if we remain strong and united. The Germans understand that only force and union have made our victory possible."

"And we must not be too lenient, because with certain people kindness becomes weakness, and we have not the right to be weak. Let us remember that we are looking squarely into the face of the most terrible machine of war which the world has ever known, and that we shall be able to put an end to this machine of war only by dislocating its pieces; we can only destroy it by throwing it into the junk heap."

"Several days ago that admirable old gentleman who is today the incarnation of the spirit and hope of France, M. Georges Clemenceau, in a magnificent speech which sent a thrill through the Senate, paraphrased the 'Marseillaise,' and cried: 'Go forth! Heroes stoically smiling even to the moment of supreme sacrifice! Go forth, children of the country! The glorious day has come! Yes, but the sacrifice of these heroes must not have been in vain, and the glorious day will only be attained if, in the meantime, we see the glorious day of justice shining full-orbed!'"

SALOON CLOSING IS REFUSED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Dr. W. C. Shupp, head of the Missouri Anti-Saloon League, appeared before a meeting called to consider the raising of the quarantine regulations and asked, if they were retained, that all the saloons be closed. He was told by the health commissioner, Max C. Starkloff, that the whole matter had been carefully considered and that there was no necessity for making any change that would include the closing of the saloons.

BOND WORK OF WOMEN PRAISED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Kentucky Women's Committee for the fourth Liberty Loan has received a telegram of congratulation from the National Women's Committee on the showing made by the Kentucky women in the last Liberty Loan campaign, during which the women of the State secured subscriptions aggregating \$13,779,447.

STUDENTS OF THE TALMUD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Leaving the crowded flag-bedecked streets of Upper Manhattan to enter the peaceful atmosphere of the numerous schools of Jewish literature on the East Side entails a violent contrast in emotions. "Palestine regained!" "Jerusalem wrested from the Turks!" shout the newboys as they dash with their papers among the pushcarts of the teeming streets of the Ghetto.

Delightfully oblivious of all this excitement are the venerable students of the Talmud, who, poring over their musty volumes in the chevras (schools for study), feel no quickening of the pulse, for Jerusalem has never been anywhere but in their faithful hearts. To see the deeply marked, sorrow-scarred faces of these grand old men poring over their beloved books is to get a glimpse of another world—a world of resignation and repose. Within earshot of the war-frenzied crowds of Broadway, one may stand among the bowed figures engaged in study and prayer. As one gazes the sordid walls of the poor tenement room fade from sight, and in their stead is seen (in the mind's eye) the walling wall of Jerusalem or some ruin of the Holy City—a more fitting background to the Rabbinical figures so strangely out of place in bustling America. The great passion for the dead and gone past reflected in the Rembrandtesque faces of the aged students lends to their lives a grandeur which the up-town tourist (hastily passing on a sight-seeing wagon) would never suspect. Behind many a shabby-looking little store, or maybe above some noisy corner saloon are the chevras (societies for the study of Hebrew literature) where congregate the types of Jewish scholars that make the heart of the writer and artist glad. Gray-haired, be-whiskered, sad old men, many of whom have tasted only the bitterness of life—yet such is their faith in the Almighty that they cling to the praying shawl and the Bible to blot out the memory of a Kishnieff—their lives of study and prayer amidst abject poverty giving the lie to the fallacy that the Jew lives only for business and money."

The interpretation of a difficult passage from the Talmud, or the collating of an epigram, is as food and drink to the wise old students, and there is not an ill in their lives that cannot be soothed or a blessing that



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Chevras student wearing the phylactery

cannot be acknowledged by a quotation from their beloved book.

The reason of the tefillin (phylacteries) should prove interesting. Four times in the Hebrew law there is a repetition of the commandment concerning the tefillin:

"And thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes." (Deut. vi, 8 and xii, 16.) "And it shall be for a sign unto thee upon thine hand, and for a memorial between thine eyes that the Lord's law may be in thy mouth." (Exod. xiii, 9.) "And it shall be for a token upon thine hand, and for frontlets between thine eyes. (Ibid. 16.)

The object of this commandment is to direct the Jew's thoughts to God

and His goodness, and to remind him of the important lessons taught in the following four paragraphs, in which the commandment of the tefillin is mentioned:

The first paragraph (Exod. xiii, 1-10) teaches that he must in various ways express his belief in God as the King and Ruler of the universe.

The second paragraph (Exod. xiii, 11-16) reminds him of the wonderful way in which God delivered his forefathers from Egyptian bondage.

The third paragraph (Deut. xi, 4-9) proclaims the unity of God, and teaches him to love God and obey Him out of love.

The fourth paragraph (Deut. xi, 4-9) teaches him that Providence deals with men according to their merits. The four above-mentioned paragraphs are written twice on parchment, once on one piece, and once on four pieces, each piece containing one paragraph. The two sets are put into the leather cases, one of which is divided into four compartments, for the four separate slips of parchment and marked outside by the Hebrew letter shin. Through a loop attached to each bayth a leather strap is passed, the two parts of which are tied together in such a manner as to hold the bayth on the arm or on the head. On the arm the case is placed that contains the four paragraphs written on one piece, on the head that which contains them written on four pieces. The former is called tefillah



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Poring over his beloved book

shel yad (tefillin of the hand); the latter tefillah shel rosh (the tefillin of the head).

In order to prevent a mere perfunctory observance of this commandment the Jew is taught to reflect on the importance of the object of the tefillin, and to declare by placing the tefillin on the head and on the arm, near the heart, his consciousness of the duty to employ the thoughts that arise in his mind and the desires of his heart in the service of the Lord, who gave him the powers of thought and will. Tradition has handed down to the Jew the way this precept is to be carried out.

The tefillin is put on in the following way:

1. Tefillah shel rosh—The case is placed in front, put over the forehead in the middle and the knot of the straps on the back of the head, one in the middle of the neck, the remainder of the two straps hang down in front, one on each side.

2. Tefillah shel yad—The case containing the parchment is placed on the inner side of the left arm, near the elbow; the knot is kept near it, and the strap is twisted seven times around the arm and three times around the middle finger.

Tefillah shel yad is put on first, being mentioned first in divine pre-



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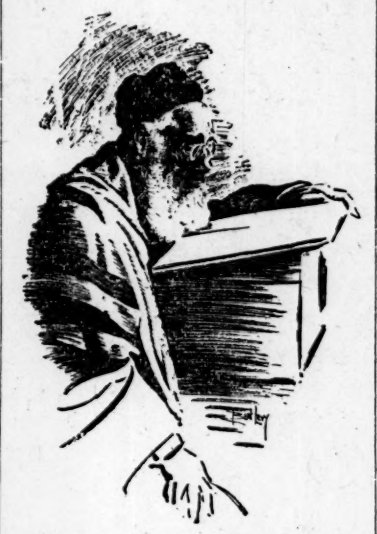
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cept. The reverse order is observed in taking off the tefillin. The tefillin is worn only during morning prayer, and the divine command to wear



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The tefillin, or praying scarf

them applies to all male persons from the thirteenth birthday.

Some of the scholars may be seen wearing their tefillin (praying scarf) as the Jewish laws command them.

"Thou shalt make thee fringes upon the four quarters of thy vesture, wherewith thou coverest thyself." (Deut. xxii, 12.)

The object of this commandment is described as follows:

"It shall be unto you for a fringe, that ye may look upon it, and remember all the commandments of the Lord, and do them; and that ye seek not after your own heart and your own eyes, . . . that ye may remember, and do all my commandments, and be holy unto your God."

In obedience to this commandment the Jew has two kinds of four-cornered garments, provided with "fringe." The one is small, and is worn under the upper garments the whole day; it is called abra' kahnof (four corners), or talith gadol (large scarf). The other and larger one is worn over the garments during morning service. It is called simply talith (scarf), or talith gadol (large scarf).

In strong contrast to their fathers and grandfathers are the children of these men. Modern America, with its opportunities for all, has torn them from the religious atmosphere and sent them uptown to become the lawyers, the artists and the actors. The Jewish comedian of the vaudeville theater, who nightly sets the audience shrieking at the Yiddish idioms, is, in nine cases out of ten, the son of a scholar, and though the glamour of Broadway success claims him, in his heart of hearts he is a Jew and never forgets his people. He will tell many a story of his parents to his Gentile friends, imitating and exaggerating their many characteristics, but he refuses to hear a Gentile do the same thing. After all, the comic Jew of the modern stage is but an imaginary sketch.

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Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise

Bush & Lane Piano Co.

SEATTLE STORE
1519 Third Avenue

China Dinnerware

Large stocks of New Patterns in Semi Porcelain and Fine China
MODERATELY PRICED
5th Floor

Fraser-Paterson Co.

SEATTLE, WASH.

"Values Tell"

CHEASTY'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
For Men and Young Men

Occidental Fuel Company

ROY J. HUTSON, Manager

North 325 CLEAN COAL

Laton and North Lake Satisfactory Service
Avenue, SEATTLE Certified Weights
Lowest Prices

J. Webb Kitchen & Co.

Sails, Tents, Awnings, Canopies and Flags
Auto Tops, Canvas and Waterproof Goods
311 University Street, SEATTLE
Main 899

LEGION OF ALLIED VETERANS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A movement seeking to bring under one organization both before the close of the war and after it, the rank and file of the armies and navies of the nations allied against the Central Powers, has been started in this city under the name of the Legion of Allied Veterans of the Great War. The organization has a charter from the State of Massachusetts, and has established headquarters in this city, with Sergt. H. E. Pheneey, late of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, as legion commander.

According to Sergeant Pheneey, the object of the organization closely resembles that of the Grand Army of the Republic, which brought together the veterans of the armies of the United States at the close of the Civil War and which still continues. It is the desire of the leaders of the legion to promote good fellowship, fraternity and mutual welfare, and to assist those veterans in need of aid. It is declared that the legion is without political aspirations or propaganda, and that it has the endorsement of officers of the army and navy of the United States. Similar support is expected to be received from officials of other allied nations.

TWO LIQUOR DEALERS FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—"The world-war has shown the necessity of every man being the protector and helper of his neighbor, and the general interest of the public cannot be ignored," said Judge John Winn of the District Court last week, when he imposed a fine of \$50 each upon Bart Cronin and John Koslowski, two liquor dealers charged with violating orders of the Board of Health relative to the closing of saloons. Judge Winn also held that while both liquor dealers held licenses as common victualers they were not entitled to reopen their saloons because they were not prepared to serve food at any and all times.

CANADIAN SHIP CONTRACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—Of the 25 ocean steamships whose construction has been authorized by an order-in-council of the Dominion Government, the contracts for eight have been awarded to the Canadian Vickers, Limited, the building taking place at their shipyards at Maisonneuve, Montreal.

THE GROTE-RANKIN Co.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Pike Street and Fifth Avenue

Give Home Gifts for the Holiday

Home Gifts are best, because Home Gifts are synonymous with Useful Gifts, not merely "something" tied up in a pretty package.

And many are selecting Holiday Gifts now from Grote Rankin's large collections, thus discounting any advance in prices or scarcity of variety later on.

Boston Market Company

Seattle's Strictly Sanitary Pike Street Market

Best Selected

MEATS FISH

Fresh and Smoked Fresh, Salted and Smoked

JOHN HAMAN GEO. PALMER

110-118 Pike Street SEATTLE

HARDWARE CROCKERY

HOUSEFURNISHINGS TOYS

SPORTING GOODS

Spelger & Hurlbut

Incorporated

Second Avenue and Union Street

SEATTLE, WASH.

Main 6367

"A Store For Everybody"

TACOMA

Scandinavian-American Bank Bldg.

11th & Pacific Ave. Main 1157

James & Merrihew

Eitel Bldg. 2nd at Pike St.

Main 1614

Leading Portrait Photographers

Occidental Fuel Company

ROY J. HUTSON, Manager

North 325 CLEAN COAL

Laton and North Lake Satisfactory Service

Avenue, SEATTLE Certified Weights

Lowest Prices

10c. Bar of Bars

"Once you try, again and again you will buy"

GOOD SIRUP MADE FROM WINE GRAPES

Testimony From the Superintendent of a California State Institution on Real Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Advertisements inserted in California newspapers by the California Grape Protective Association, opposing the bone dry amendment to be voted on Nov. 5 headed "Grape sirup will not solve the wine grape problem," assert that "the manufacture of grape sirup can become a considerable industry only after years of effort and trial by the producer, and of education of the consumer, unless very materially aided and hastened by large governmental encouragement."

In addition to much reliable evidence printed in this newspaper to the effect that wine grapes could be made into an excellent sirup with profit to all concerned, and that preparations are being made for a large grape sirup industry, the superintendent of the Sonoma State Home at Sonoma, Cal., stated to a representative of this paper on Friday that that institution had made 250 gallons of sirup from wine grapes; that the sirup was of a very high grade, with the grape flavor equal in quality to maple sirup, and that it was universally liked in the state home. This is regarded as important, as it has been widely claimed by the liquor interests that this sirup either would not be used, or that it would take a long and costly process to educate the public to its use. The superintendent of the Sonoma institution stated that the grapes made 45 gallons of sirup to the ton, and that paying \$40 to \$45 a ton for grapes, the sirup would cost about \$1 a gallon to make, not counting labor. A usual price for wine grapes to the growers has, however, in the past, been around \$12 to \$15.

The Council of National Defense

is asking the retail stores of the country to assist in securing the cooperation of all citizens in a movement to promote Early Holiday Shopping, and to encourage the purchase of Useful Holiday Gifts, except in the case of gifts for young children.

The Council further asks our citizens (1) to spread their Holiday buying over October, November and December, and (2) to carry their own packages whenever possible. The Council requests, also, that the stores shall not increase their working forces by reason of the holiday business.

This store is glad to pledge its efforts toward making these suggested measure effective, and confidently anticipates the willing cooperation of its patrons toward the same patriotic end.

FREDERICK & NELSON

AT FIFTH AVE. AND PINE ST. SEATTLE

Danziger Fur Company

Manufacturing Furriers

1322 Second Ave., Seattle

A complete line of Furs in up-to-the-minute styles—moderately priced.

Furs That Are Wanted Now

BEST QUALITY OF

MEATS—POULTRY

Butter and Eggs

UNION MARKET UNION ANNEX

225 Union Street. Main 5880—Elliott 1787

near 3rd Ave. Main 8145

SEATTLE, WASH.

Phone Elliott 228

KRISTOFFERSON'S PERFECTLY PASTEURIZED MILK

SEATTLE, WASH.

901 Second Avenue, SEATTLE

Dependable Merchandise

HARDY & COMPANY

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

JEWELERS SILVERSMITHS

901 Second Avenue, SEATTLE

Dependable Merchandise

Morey Stationery Co.

STATIONERY

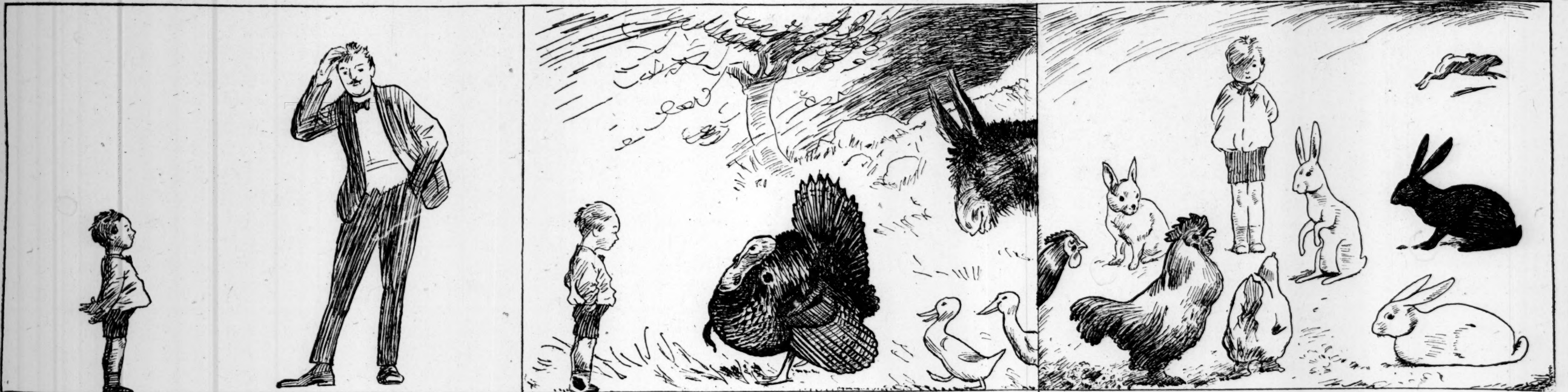
and OFFICE SUPPLIES

MAIN 147

812-814 First Avenue, SEATTLE

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Starry "W" Stands for Why, Where, When, Who, What and Which



There once was a little boy, or was it a little girl? For the purpose of this story, it really makes slight difference whether it was a little boy or a little girl; but, to get the story going, let us suppose it was a little boy. This little boy was always asking questions. Some of his questions anybody could answer, and some of them nobody could. Because there are questions that haven't any answers to them, just as there are answers which haven't any questions to them. Most questions have right answers, but sometimes questions and answers get mixed, and some question gets the wrong answer fastened to it;

then the wrong answer has to be loosened and shaken off, because a question going about with a wrong answer fastened to it may do a great deal of damage.

Almost everything this little boy said began with the words why, where, who, when, what or which. He asked everybody questions, but mostly he asked his father, and his father gave him the right answers generally. One day the little boy came to his father with a question which had no answer. His father thought it over and told the little boy he would have to ask some one else. He did. He asked the turkey gobbler,

because the turkey gobbler had such a bright red head and could puff himself up and appear so important. The turkey gave the only answer he knew, which was "Gobble, gobble, gobble." Then the little boy asked the rabbits, because they had such long ears, and surely must hear everything. They listened most respectfully and did a great deal of sniffing with their noses, but they knew the question had no answer, and they finally scampered away. The little boy asked the owl who lived in the old tree, because he had such a reputation for knowing everything, but every time the boy said, "What?" the owl said, "Who?"

and neither of them could answer the other.

When the little boy asked his question of Dingo, the small dog knew right away that it was one of the questions which have no answers. So he took him out in the evening and showed him the great "W" of stars, which men call Cassiopeia's Chair, in the northern sky; and explained to the little boy that it stood for What, Where, When, Why, Which and Who, and represented all the questions that all the little boys in the world had ever asked. Dingo said the "W" always had been in the sky, and always would be, to show that little

boys and men always had asked questions and that they always would. This starry "W" always was to be seen the year around by nearly everybody in the northern hemisphere; but, because it revolves, or appears to revolve, about the Pole Star, along with the Great Dipper and the Little Dipper, it was sometimes upside down, and then might be taken for an "M." But it really was a "W." Dingo said, and stood for Why, Where, When, Who, What and Which, and perhaps for Whence and Whither.

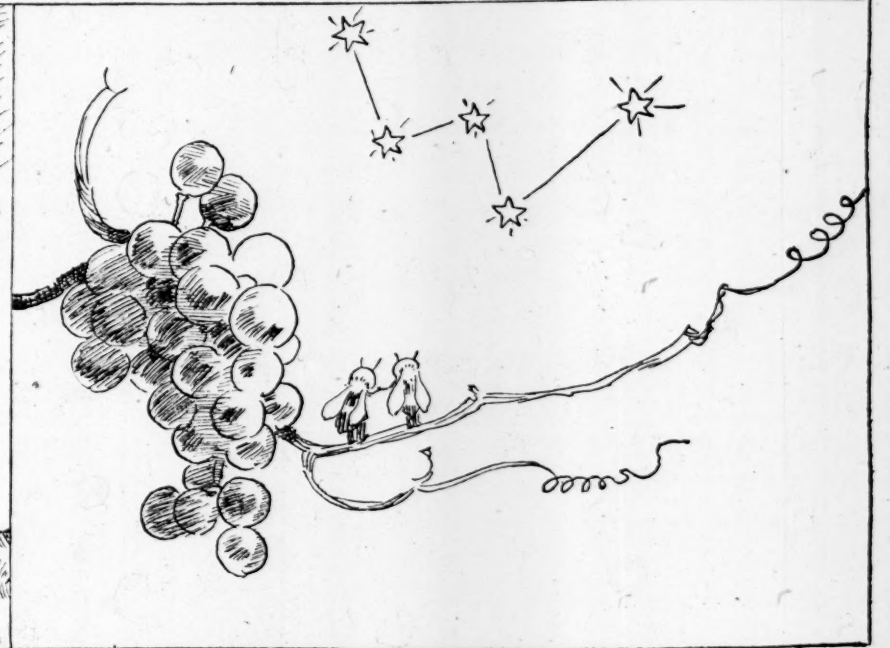
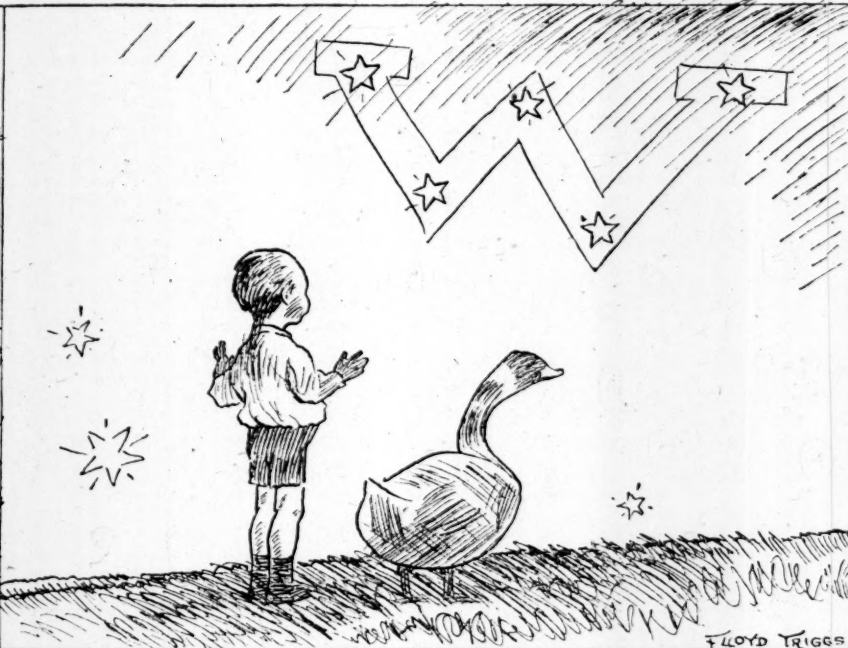
There is another story about the great "W," which the little boy learned later, and which he some-

times thought of when he looked at the oddly shaped constellation in the northern sky, just across from the Great Dipper, on the other side of the Pole Star. This story is one of the very oldest stories in the world, and has served as a model for nearly all the other stories which ever have been written, because it has a hero and a heroine and a plot. According to this story, the constellation represents the chair in which sits Queen Cassiopeia.

Queen Cassiopeia was an Ethiopian, as befits a queen of night. The King's name was Cepheus, who also has a constellation of his own; and the pair

had a daughter, represented in a third constellation. Andromeda was very fair. Queen Cassiopeia was so proud of her daughter's beauty that certain persons were displeased and decreed that a sea monster should ravage Ethiopia unless Andromeda should be offered to him. Andromeda, therefore, was chained to a rock by the shore and the sea monster was writhing in her direction, when, just in the nick of time—but this story can wait. It is already wait a week or two for another telling.

As for the stars, they can wait, too, for there is nothing more patient than the patient stars.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

How the Maple Got Her Glory

Jeannette and Mother had just come in from a long walk in the autumn woods. The trees were just at the height of their fall beauty, and Jeannette had been busy exclaiming over them, for each seemed more lovely than the one before. As she sat now before the crackling fire, she said somewhat dreamily: "Mother, how do you suppose the maples came to be so beautiful? There are lots of other trees, but none of them turn to such gorgeous colors in the fall."

Mother was gazing into the fire, from her side of the hearth, and, at this question, she looked up with a quiet smile. "Well, Jeannie, dear, I was thinking of that myself, and I've decided how it might have happened. Of course, I don't say it did—"

"Oh, tell me, Mother, tell me! I don't care whether it really did or not. I'm sure you've thought of a beautiful reason." And Jeannette settled back into her chair comfortably to listen.

"Well," Mother began, "it was once upon a time, when the world was brand new; in fact, the very first summer that the trees ever grew."

"Oh, Mother, you made a rhyme," interrupted Jeannette. "So I did," laughed Mother. "The very first summer, then, all of the trees were getting acquainted with each other. They grew side by side, but, as they had never seen each other before, the elms and the oaks and the poplars and the horse-chestnuts and the maples and all the rest had to get used to each other. They had great discussions that year about why they were there, and what they were expected to do. Some of them, like the fruit trees, knew that they would be laden with fruit for the use of man. The oak spoke of the acorns which she was preparing, saying that the wood animals could live on them. The pine tree mentioned her fragrant odor, as one reason why she was there. The horse-chestnut had been so beautiful in the spring, with her flowers, that no one asked her why she was there. Besides, her nuts were growing larger each day, and so were the walnut trees."

"In fact, it was quite plain why most of the trees were there, but there were some, like the elm and maple, which did not seem to have any special use and every one wondered why they had been put on the earth. One day this

question was partially answered. It was a bright, sunny day; all the trees were drinking in the warm sunshine and enjoying it with all their hearts. Suddenly a man appeared in the grove. He looked very warm, and when he saw the cool, shady spot which the trees made as they spread out their arms, he hurried to reach it. Then he flung himself down in the grass, with such a happy sound that all the trees murmured, 'We can all make shade for man.'

"Then, one day, the elm tree came out with the following statement, which seemed to settle the question for good and all. 'Fellow trees,' he said, 'I have been giving the matter much thought, this matter of our being here, and I have come to the following conclusion. Some of us are here for a useful purpose, like our friends the apples, peaches, walnuts and others. But, on the other hand, some of us, like myself and the maples, for instance, are only here to be beautiful and to make the earth look as lovely as we can. I, for one, am satisfied to do that and shall give the thing no more thought.'

"The other trees nodded their approval. 'Well put, Brother Elm,' said the pine. 'I make earth more beautiful by my fragrance and the lovely sound of the wind through my needles.'

"And I, by my graceful shape, make the landscape more attractive," said the poplar.

"The maple looked very thoughtful for a moment and finally said, 'I can think of nothing but the shade which I cast to make the earth a better place to live in, but if I am here for that purpose, I am going to be as beautiful a tree as I can.'

"When the momentous question was settled, the trees went about their growing in a more contented way. They spread out their branches and grew taller, ripened their fruit or nuts and worked busily every day. Each one seemed preoccupied with his particular activity. It was only the maple who found time to look about and see all the other wonderful things which were happening around them."

"Oh!" she would exclaim, "such a glorious bird came to see me, this morning! He was red, with black wings. Yesterday the dearest little canary came fluttering by. I invited him to stop and we had a fine visit. He was such a bright yellow." At sunset time, she would cry, "Oh, brother trees, look at that gorgeous sky, what colors! See the gold and crimson, orange, scarlet, purple, lemon, bronze! Oh, how wonderful the

earth is!" she would sigh, with pure joy. Then, turning her face toward all this glory, she would drink it in as if she could never see enough.

"Everything upon the earth interested her. Sometimes it was a butterfly, sometimes a flower, sometimes a cloud, sometimes the sun. She found it all so beautiful that, when night came, she was glad to be a maple tree, and glad to contribute even a small share toward the wonders of the earth. So one happy day slipped by after another and the maple scarcely thought of it. Her one desire was to grow as broad and tall as possible. Suddenly, one day, she noticed that the apple tree was covered with rosy-cheeked fruit. Then it was the peach, with its yellow balls. The plums took on a purple hue, and the maple rejoiced over each one.

"One morning the elm tree remarked that it had been a rather chilly night, and that he thought it time to shed his leaves and prepare for winter. With which he began to let his leaves drop off, until the maple wondered what he could be about. The poplar followed his example, and so did many of the other trees, but the maple clung to her leaves, and really enjoyed the cool nights very much. It was all so new, you see.

"Then, one day, the most wonderful thing happened. The maple tree woke one morning, to find herself transformed. 'Why, Sister Maple, what have you done to yourself?' asked all the other trees. 'Look what a color your leaves have taken,' they told her. Imagine her joy to see her resplendent dress—all the glories of the sky and the flowers and the birds, all were there in her leaves—the orange of the oriole, the yellow of the canary, the sunset hues, the butterflies' wings, the flowers' petals, the apples' cheeks.

"In the sunshine she was a wonderful sight, for she seemed to have gathered all the earth's color unto herself. It was a happy maple tree that raised her arms to the sky that night, for now she knew that maple trees bring beauty, yes, but what a lot of beauty she had never dreamed until today. So that's how the maple got her glory, Jeannette," finished Mother.

Of course, if this mother had not wanted to invent an imaginary reason for the beauty of the maple, she might have told the true story of the trees. This true story is even more wonderful and interesting than the make-believe one, though quite different. Perhaps she will tell it to Jeannette, when next they sit around an open fire.

Pete in England

"Daddy," John asked his father, one morning, "do you suppose that Pete is in England yet?"

"Yes, I am quite sure he is in England," answered Mr. Benton, "for he sailed about two weeks ago and that allows plenty of time for the trip."

"Doesn't it take over two weeks to go across?" asked John.

"No; on a good ship it used only to take from a week to ten days," said Mr. Benton. "You went over, when you were two years old, in seven days, but you don't remember much about that."

"No, somehow I don't," answered John, "but ships go to England from America in different ways than they did. Doesn't it take a good deal longer?"

"I believe that there are different courses, but they do not probably take much longer; although no one except the captain of the ship and his superiors really know his course. We may be sure, though, that he does not go through the Panama Canal, across the Pacific and so on to England."

"No; I guess not," replied the boy. "Then Pete might already have been at a training camp in England for a week. Perhaps he is even in France by this time. You know, he was pretty well trained before he left."

"Yes, I think they will be surprised to see how readily he responds; and have you done to yourself?" asked all the other trees. "Look what a color your leaves have taken," they told her. Imagine her joy to see her resplendent dress—all the glories of the sky and the flowers and the birds, all were there in her leaves—the orange of the oriole, the yellow of the canary, the sunset hues, the butterflies' wings, the flowers' petals, the apples' cheeks.

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"Perhaps, John, but we don't know what time in the month they will write or how long it will take the letter to get here. I should think, however, that they would write almost as soon as he arrived at the English camp."

Pete's trip across the ocean had really been made in eleven days, all fair and calm with a single exception. There were other American dogs with Pete, four others, who were being taken, as a sort of trial, to an English war dog camp; Pete enjoyed the freedom of a considerable part of the ship with them, in the hours when they were unleashed. Some of the soldiers aboard the ship tried to see what tricks the dogs could do and, when they tried Pete, they would laugh with surprise and pleasure and say: "There's some use in training him; he ought to join us soon in France."

The ship docked at Liverpool, then Pete was led by a leash ashore and to a railroad station. He couldn't understand the reason for leashing him, barked at the leather tie and looked questioningly at the man who led him.

"You don't like the leash, do you, old fellow?" the man said to Pete. Pete gave a couple of barks. "I don't blame you a bit." The man gave him a pat. "I'd take it right off a dog like you, but the orders were to lead you in leash till you were safely tied on the train; so be a good dog."

Pete seemed to understand, and became submissive to this unheard-of treatment.

Next there was a ride in a baggage car which lasted two hours, and he was glad to get out of this; for he had never ridden in anything but passenger coaches in America, when his little master had taken him on the train. But pleasure was in store for him and the other American dogs; they were soon taken in an automobile, with a big, friendly man as driver, to a beautiful large estate in the country, where they were met by a man who keenly understood dogs. There he had forty or fifty dogs in training.

"Fine fellows!" The man in an English sergeant's uniform took the American dogs in his charge. "Here are your leashes," he called to a soldier, who acted as his assistant, as he removed them as quickly as possible and looked at each dog's collar for his name. "Rollo! Tinsle! Corrox! Pete! Prince!" The firm, confident tone of the sergeant's voice, as he called each dog's name, made the

splendid animals prick up their ears, wag their tails and stand waiting for any command he might give them.

The dogs were all worthy of admiration and confidence; every one of them showed ready response to the teaching that was given at the camp. Pete, however, caused the trainers the most surprise, for he seemed to be already trained for a good many things in the service. They were able, within three weeks, to send him to France for service.

John received a notice, written the day Pete arrived at the training camp, although it did not come to him till a month after Pete went away. It was a brief notice, just saying that the dog had reached them in splendid condition; but John could hardly have been more delighted if it had been a long letter.

The next notice was sent on the day of Pete's departure to France, telling in a few words that the dog had shown evidences of careful training by his owner, and had responded so readily to their teaching that he was now to go across the Channel for active service. You can imagine John's happiness when this letter reached him.

The War Gardens of Two Beginners

Although the writers of the following letters are far too small to have achieved much in their first season, they appear to have enjoyed their work in the war garden of the family. Next year they will want to go on, and will have some experience to start with. Also, perhaps, the difficulty about the hose can be adjusted. It is conceivable that the fun of using that fascinating tool may have tempted them to over-water their garden plots.

"We had a fine garden. All the family planted radishes, parsley, beans all kinds. When we water the garden we have fights over the hose."

"The garden we had this summer had in it onions potatoes radishes bean and corn and every kind of a Vegetable you can think of."

The White Elephant

A good many persons have, no doubt, got a wrong impression of the Siamese white elephant. He is not pure white, as is generally supposed, but is a sort of Albino among his race. He is a very light gray, but never a pure white color. Outside of this, he is little different from the rest of his race.

The Quest

There once was a restless boy Who dwelt in a home by the sea, Where the water danced for joy, And the wind was glad and free. But he said, "Good mother, Oh! let me go; For the dulllest place in the world, I know."

Is this little brown house, This old brown house, Under the apple tree.

"I will travel east and west; The loveliest homes I'll see; And when I have found the best, Dear mother, I'll come for thee. I'll come for thee in a year and a day, And joyfully then we'll haste away From this little brown house, This old brown house, Under the apple tree."

So he traveled here and there, But never content was he, Though he saw in lands most fair The costliest homes there be. He something missed from the sea or sky, Till he turned again with a wistful sigh To the little brown house, The old brown house, Under the apple tree.

Then the mother saw and smiled, While her heart grew glad and free, "Hast thou chosen a home, my child? Ah, where shall we dwell?" quoth she.

And he said, "Sweet mother, from east to west, The loveliest home, and the dearest and best, Is the little brown house, An old brown house, Under an apple tree."

—Eudora Bumstead.

A Blue Star

Observations of the dark part of the moon were made by Professor Lowell at the observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., says the New York World. The dark part of the moon is lighted only by the faint light reflected by the earth, and the color of this light would be the color with which the earth shines to the other heavenly bodies. This color proved to be blue, which was to be expected, as the atmosphere, as we see it, is blue, and it is the earth's atmosphere which chiefly would be visible to other planets. Thus the earth is a blue star.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

EXTENT OF RECENT
MARKET DECLINE

Stocks Advanced When War's
End Came in Sight, But Reaction
Since Bulgaria's Surrender
Has Been Severe

BOSTON, Mass.—The broad price recovery on the New York Stock Exchange late Thursday and a continuation of the movement Friday and Saturday would seem to indicate an adjustment of the stock market to the new loan restrictions and also a thorough discounting of the higher margin requirements that go into effect today. A substantial rebound from the midweek lows has occurred despite another warning of the pending readjustment in American industry found in the Steel common dividend cut.

Believing that the backbone of the war was broken the market as gauged by the rails and industrials' price averages climbed 6 points from the time of the Bulgarian withdrawal late in September to the high levels of week before last. The sharp reaction that ensued wiped out nearly all of this rise, recessions in speculative features ranging from 5 to 50 points.

It is presumed that many stocks have passed from weak to strong hands and in consequence the position of the market has been so strengthened as to easily support the present recovery.

Below are prices for Sept. 23, just prior to the peace market advance, the crest of the movement, the lows last week and the total reaction from the highs:

	Sept. 23 market	Peace close	Recent high	Low	Dec.
Am Locomotive	67 1/2	69	63 1/2	54	54
Am Smelting	78	84 1/2	83 1/2	64	64
Anacostia	69	74 1/2	73 1/2	54	54
Atchafalaya	86	97 1/2	91	64	64
Baldwin Loco	82 1/2	92 1/2	76 1/2	16	16
Bethlehem	82 1/2	81 1/2	62 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Can Pac	163 1/2	174 1/2	162 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
C. & M. S. P.	48 1/2	52 1/2	48 1/2	64	64
Cruickshank	66 1/2	67 1/2	53 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Gen Motor	117	140	125 1/2	15	15
Mer Mar pfd	111	124	145 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
N. Y. Central	73 1/2	82 1/2	76 1/2	54	54
Reading	73 1/2	82 1/2	76 1/2	54	54
South Pacific	86 1/2	96 1/2	87 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Studebaker	48 1/2	70 1/2	62 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Texas Co	173 1/2	203	180	23	23
Union Pacific	125	137 1/2	129 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
U. S. Steel	112 1/2	114 1/2	100 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Utah Copper	83 1/2	93	87	6	6

COTTON MARKET
IS UNSETTLED

Uncertainty and Caution in Texas
Largely Caused by Sentiment
of an Early End of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
GALVESTON, Tex.—Marked uncertainty has characterized all trading in cotton in Texas lately. Unsettledness has been caused by intimations of an end of the war. Traders have bought and sold with extreme caution, and total operations have been small and price fluctuations comparatively slight.

Besides peace prospects, the market has been influenced most by the weather conditions in Texas and the growing belief that considerable top crop of cotton will be made. Rains have fallen over the entire State, warm weather has prevailed and the cotton plants have fruited heavily. A fairly good top crop of cotton is expected to be gathered.

Labor conditions have improved somewhat, and much of the staple has been gathered. The recent heavy rains have caused but little damage, except in restricted sections where labor had been inadequate and much open cotton was in the field.

The holding movement among farmers and those who have purchased limited amounts of cotton is marked at this time, especially with any decline in the market price of the staple, and much cotton is being held in the interior. These holders of spot cotton in Texas want 35 cents for their product and so far have refused to sell for less. This holding movement began with the talk of price-fixing some time ago, and continues. It is generally believed in Texas, however, that price-fixing legislation will not be necessary, that the price-stabilizing machinery will regulate prices.

It is generally believed in Texas that the total yield will be considerably larger than estimates have indicated. This is due largely to the top crop that is now maturing.

WOOL ASSOCIATION TO ELECT

BOSTON, Mass.—The nominating committee of the Boston Wool Trade Association has submitted these names to be voted on for officers at the annual meeting, Nov. 19: Samuel G. Adams, president; William R. Cording, vice-president; William R. Perkins, secretary and treasurer; Lewis Balch, Samuel W. Bridges, Frank W. Hollowell, Morris Rosenthal and Charles Ryder, executive committee; Louis Baer, Joseph J. Kessler, Walter J. Meadows, Robert H. Stevenson Jr. and Joseph S. Williams, arbitration committee.

ROAD MAY VOTE NEW BONDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company received a notice of a special meeting to be held in Pittsburgh Dec. 30 for action on the company's agreement with the government and on the proposal to authorize \$35,000,000 debenture, gold bonds and acquisition by purchase of the Indianapolis & Frankfort Railroad.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	62	62	58	59 1/2
Am Can	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Loco	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Smelters	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Sugar	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am T & T	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Anacostia	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Atchafalaya	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Baldwin Loco	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Bethlehem	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
B. & O.	56	56	55 1/2	55 1/2
Beth Steel	64 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
B. R. T.	102	102	101 1/2	102
Can Pac	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Central Leather	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63
Ches & Ohio	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Chl. R. I. & Pac.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
C. R. I. & P.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Chino	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Corn Products	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Cruickshank	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Cuba Cane	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Gen Motor	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Erle	80	80	80	80
Exp. Motor	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Gen. Elec.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Int. M. M. pfd	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Kennecott	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Max Motor	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Midvale	158	158	158	158
Mo. Pac. cfs	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
N. Y. Central	78	78	78	78
N. Y. H. & H.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Penn.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Pierce Arrow	46	46	45 1/2	46
Pan-Am Pet	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Reading	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Rep. Iron & Stl.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
So. Pac.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Studebaker	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Texaco	186	186	186	186
Union Pacific	132	132	132	132
U. S. Rubber	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
U. S. Steel	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Utah Copper	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Western Union	92	92	92	92
Winchester	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Willis-Over	24	24	24	24
Total sales	404,400			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L L 3 1/2	99.90	99.98	99.90	99.92
L L 1st 4s	97.80	98.10	97.80	98.10
L L 2d 4s	97.20	97.50	97.20	97.50
L L 1st 4s	97.80	97.90	97.80	97.80
L L 2d 4s	97.28	97.38	97.28	97.34
L L 3d 4 1/4s	97.38	97.08	97.34	97.02
FOREIGN BONDS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Franch 5s 58.98	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Anglo-French 5s 55 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
City of Paris 5s 94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
French Rep 5 1/2 103	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U K 5 1/2s 19 new 100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
U K 5 1/2s 1921 97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4

WOMEN TO SAVE IOWA'S CORN CROP

State Labor Heads in Conference
With Federal Bureau Officials
Develop Plans to Care for the
Harvest Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—In response to a call sent to the United States Employment Bureau at Washington for assistance to recruit the woman labor of Iowa for corn harvest and war industries, Mrs. Victor Grimwood, assistant chief in the farm service section of the United States Employment Bureau, and two assistants, recently came to Des Moines and held conferences with Iowa labor heads, the Woman's Council of Defense unit, and the college extension forces.

These conferences developed the fact that with the help of the farm women and girls and extra help from the towns, together with the regular farm labor, the corn crop will be harvested, although the time for the husking will reach into the winter months. A few hundred harvest hands from Kansas and other southern points have drifted into Western Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota. They are demanding \$12 to 15 cents a bushel for husking the crop. I. W. W. leaders at Sioux City are causing a good deal of trouble in their efforts to obtain 10 cents a bushel.

At the conference held here to discuss ways and means for recruiting woman labor for farm work, factories and war industries, plans were made for another conference to be held in Des Moines Dec. 10 to 12. At that time, plans will be perfected for a campaign of education to encourage the farmer in the use of woman labor and to encourage women and girls to seek these new channels of service. The farmer is not always willing to try out women or girls who are inexperienced in farm work, but with the shortage of labor another year, caused by so many men being called into service, and in filling frequent quota demands for war industries, it will be necessary to utilize every class of labor still available to meet the coming year's demands, it is said.

Women and girls are proving themselves efficient in these new lines of activity, and in most cases are receiving pay equal to the wages paid men. Women who had learned to operate automobiles have readily learned how to handle the lighter farm machinery and in some cases have handled the tractor and the hayrack.

The College of Agriculture at Ames, Ia., already has the question of woman labor well in hand, and with the forces named above will crystallize plans at the December meeting to bring woman labor into the fullest efficiency another year. Unless this is done, it is thought that food and feed production will show a falling off in 1919.

CHILD LABOR AND THE COTTON MILLS

United States Government Policies Said to Be Challenged
by Manufacturers Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to a recent statement of the National Child Labor Committee, a direct challenge to the child-labor policy of the governmental war organization, and to the orders of the War Labor Board has been offered in the resolutions adopted by the board of governors of the American Manufacturers Association. The committee says the plain meaning of these resolutions is that unless child labor and a long work day for children as well as adults is permitted in cotton mills, according to the State laws, the owners or managers of the mills will refuse to help the United States Government supply American soldiers and sailors with textile products.

After the Supreme Court ruled the Federal Child-Labor Act of 1916 unconstitutional last June, explains the committee, the cotton manufacturers, in all cases where the State laws permitted, put children from 14 to 16 years of age to work on the original 11-hour-a-day basis and even recommenced employing children under 14.

Consequent to the annulment of the federal law, the War Labor Policies Board declared that the following clause would be inserted in all war contracts: "The contractor shall not directly or indirectly employ in the performance of this contract any minor under the age of 14 years, or permit any minor between the ages of 14 and 16 years to work more than eight hours in any one day, more than six days in any one week, or before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m." With this ruling the majority of people thought the problem of war-time prohibition of child labor had been settled, but, says the committee, the American Manufacturers Association protested against the regulation in the name of patriotism, and notified the state associations that no government contracts were to be taken until the controversy had been decided.

According to the report of the committee, a different view of the matter is taken by England and France, and the executive branch of the United States Government. Although at the beginning of the war England let her child-labor laws become lax, she later restored them in the midst of a war presser heavier by far than has been felt in the United States, and through the Fischer Bill has actually raised those standards.

The National Child Labor Committee regrets that the child-labor clause

in government contracts has not been so stringently enforced as was anticipated, violations in all parts of the country being numerous. At present, the committee points out, thousands of children under 14 years of age, with and without permits, are working from eight to 11 hours a day in mills, factories and canneries to an extent which has been greatly increased by the war.

WAGE QUESTION AFTER THE WAR

The New British Trade Board Act Will Simplify Fixing of Minimum Wages by Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—A recent issue of the Board of Trade Gazette gives an account of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, which comes into operation in October next. The main objects of this act, the Gazette states, are to simplify and expedite the procedure required (a) for setting up new trade boards, and (b) for the fixing of minimum rates of wages by trade boards when established.

In view of the dislocation of industry which it is apprehended may occur after the war, the Gazette says, there is reason to fear that the problem of inadequate wages for unskilled and unorganized workers—particularly women—may be rendered exceptionally acute. On the one hand there are a large number of women who have left such occupations as dressmaking in order to work in munition works and other war industries; and on the other hand large numbers of women have entered occupations which were formerly confined to men. The first class will tend to try to find work in their old trades when the demand for war matériel slackens, with keen competition for employment in these trades as a result; and the second class will in many cases be driven to compete for employment with the returning soldiers. In both cases the competition for employment may reduce wages to an unduly low level, unless precautionary measures are taken.

The eight years' experience of the satisfactory results achieved by the trade boards, whose activities have proved of benefit not merely to the workers but to all sections of the trades which have worked under them, pointed to an extension of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, as the best means of meeting the situation. Moreover, the trade boards provide some measure of industrial self-government on the part of unorganized and semi-organized industries, and the Whitley Committee recommended that trade boards should be established for the purpose of regulating conditions of employment in trades which are not sufficiently well organized to justify the formation of Joint Industrial Councils.

It is necessary, however, that the machinery available should be capable of rapid adjustment, whereas that provided by the Act of 1909 involves considerable delay and affords numerous opportunities for obstruction, as no new trade can be brought under the act except by means of a provisional order. This procedure necessitates the promulgation of a confirming bill, which is liable to be blocked at each stage. Under the provisions of the new act, the Minister of Labor will be able to bring a trade within the scope of the principal act by means of a special order instead of a provisional order. The need for a confirming act of Parliament in each case, with the undue tax on parliamentary time which was involved, will thus be obviated, while parliamentary control over the action of the minister is retained by the provision that a special order may be annulled in pursuance of an address presented by either House. Provision is also made for a public inquiry in any case in which objections which are not merely frivolous are lodged against a proposed special order.

The new act also widens the power of the Minister to apply the Act of 1909 to new trades, as it enables him to apply it to any trade in which, on account of defective organization, wages are unduly low, or there is reason to apprehend an undue fall in wages when the special war conditions have passed. This provision removes the limitation imposed by the Act of 1909, by which the Minister was confined to dealing with trades in which wages were at the time exceptionally low as compared with those in normal times. The wages of large numbers of women workers are very low, and this fact has made it very difficult to urge that the wages of women in any given trade were exceptionally low.

Furthermore, the new act accelerates the machinery for the fixing of compulsory minimum rates, since it will be possible for a rate to be brought into full operation within three months after it has been proposed by a trade board, while under the Act of 1909 nine months are required for this purpose.

Other provisions in the act give trade boards additional powers in regard to the fixing of rates of wages and the controlling of the conditions under which particular classes of workers, especially learners, are employed. And, in accordance with a recommendation of the Whitley Committee, the right is conferred on trade boards to make recommendations to government departments with respect to the industrial conditions in their trades.

LARGER EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Edmonton High School Teachers Association has endorsed the Public School Board in its move to secure higher grants from the provincial and federal governments for educational purposes. In view of the increasing cost of living, they also demand an increase in their own salaries.

Y. M. C. A. CANTEENS WIN CONCESSIONS

Goods Will Be Sold in France
on Basis of Quartermaster's
Costs—All Army Huts to Be
Given the Same Privilege

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Since Nov. 1, all goods on sale to the A. E. F. in Young Men's Christian Association canteens in France, have been sold at the same prices charged by the American quartermaster's stores. The Y. M. C. A. had been trying to effect this arrangement for some time, and it has now been granted by General Pershing, who has also arranged that the canteen be extended to the huts of the Salvation Army and the Knights of Columbus, making all three organizations, in a sense, agents to the quartermaster's department.

In discussing this change, Dr. John R. Mott, director-general of the United War Work Campaign, said: "This clears up a point on which the officers of the Y. M. C. A. have been at work for many months, and which has led to widespread misunderstanding. Cost in America is one thing, however, and cost in France, at the end of the long ocean journey, is another. Prices were higher than the boys have been accustomed to pay in this country; they were higher in remote towns in France than at the seashore. And everywhere they were higher than the quartermaster's prices; for the quartermaster buys his goods from government-commandeered factories on this side, is charged with no freight, and sells in France at the same price which he paid here. No private organization could possibly meet such competition. Now all competition is removed."

In some cases the men in the service have charged the Y. M. C. A. with "profiteering" because of these high prices. Another phase of the situation which is cleared up by the new announcement is shown in one particular instance, in which some gift tobacco became mixed in with the quartermaster's stores. It was sold to the association, which in turn sold it to the men at the post exchanges. The error, when discovered, was frankly admitted by the quartermaster's department, and explanations were made to the men.

Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, who has studied the situation in Europe, said there was no foundation to the reports that the association was making money out of the canteen.

The question, often asked by the men, as to why the association went into the canteen business at all, is answered in the following message by P. P. Keppel, Third Assistant Secretary of War, to Edward Young Clarke, Georgia director of the United War Work Campaign:

"Matter of prices asked by Y. M. C. A. for its articles sold in canteens overseas already investigated by War Department and condition being remedied. Y. M. C. A. originally asked by General Pershing to run canteens for army on cost basis. To do this, had to reckon, in price-fixing, such overhead charges as transportation charges and marine insurance, so that prices were much higher than in this country. Y. M. C. A. made no profit, but lost thousands of dollars. Arrangements now made will enable it to obtain supplies from sources that will reduce overhead charges and keep prices down."

APPEAL FOR UNITY BY ULSTER LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

BELFAST, Ireland.—The Ulster Unionist Labor Association, which was formed a few months ago, recently held a well-attended meeting in Belfast, when the following resolution was adopted:

That we, representing the overwhelming majority of trade unionists in Ireland, deeply deplore the fact that the Trade Union Congress has decided to ally itself with the Irish Nationalist Party, a party which represents the most reactionary and unprogressive forces in the United Kingdom. All large trade societies of which we are members have their headquarters in Great Britain. Having the interests of trade unionism at heart, we feel that a policy which would undoubtedly weaken the bonds between the two countries should be determinedly resisted. Voicing, as we do, the feelings of the democracy of Ulster, we have no hesitation in saying that an Irish Parliament would be a continual menace to Great Britain and also to the best interests of Ireland. We are confident that if a Parliament were established in Dublin the privileges won for the workers by trade unionism would be endangered. The loss of these would involve the degradation of labor in Ireland, and would eventually result in irreparable injury to the trade union movement in Great Britain. Events which have occurred in Ireland since the commencement of the war further emphasize the danger to the Empire which would be incurred by the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin, and we therefore appeal to our fellow trade unionists in Great Britain to maintain the unity of the United Kingdom and the unity of our joint labor movement.

NEED OF MEN FOR WAR WORK IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. George W. Kirchwey, assistant federal director of the United States Employment Service, reminds the public, that there is

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AN EXPERIENCED woman, specially trained in the care of infants, to take sole charge of very young infant; home with every comfort; good salary to person properly qualified. Ref. Adm. Mrs. A. S. Eiseeman, 1428 Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Dr. Kirchwey arranged with the proprietors of hotels and restaurants for the release of men for war industries as fast as women could be engaged as substitutes. This was just before the waiters began their strike for higher wages. During the strike many waitresses have been engaged to take the places of the men, many of whom are turning to war industries.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

NINETEENTH CENTURY
LANDSCAPE PAINTING

Cézanne and Mr. X

Often when I think of Mr. X, I recall one of du Maurier's inimitable social satires in Punch of the young man who engaged in a drawing room conversation under the impression that Botticelli was a particularly choice Italian cheese. Mr. X and I are friends. He was talking.

"I cannot get at what you art fellows mean. Why don't you come down to simple facts, and explain things simply? Frequently I see references to Cézanne. Only the other day a fellow wrote an article which he called 'Cézanne as Propagandist of Synthesis.' That beat me, beat me to a frazzle. What does the fellow mean? Why doesn't he tell us? What is Cézanne? Is it a sauce, or a period, or a method of house decoration?"

"Cézanne," I answered blandly, "was a French painter, a Master (1839-1906), who at the present moment is having a greater influence on the painting youth of the world than any artist of the Nineteenth Century."

"Now that's straight," said Mr. X. "Your statement is probably exaggerated, but it's something that I can fix. At any rate Cézanne hasn't yet influenced my girl. I'll see to that. Yes, sir. I have, moi qui vous parle, what I may call a sound taste in art. I am an ordinary man, the Man in the Street, to quote Ralph Waldo. In art I know what I like."

He showed this statement as if he were complaining to Central, and then glared at me. I did not rise to the bait. Meekly I said: "What kind of pictures do you like, Mr. X?"

"I like honest, straightforward pictures that tell a plain story in a plain way. In my opinion the best picture in New York is 'Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to His Daughters,' hanging on the line, where it should be, in the Public Library. Last time I saw it I had a piece of rare good luck. Coming out of the library I saw James Montgomery Flagg standing on a scaffold painting—yes, sir, actually painting, real colors, a real painting blouse and all that—'Tell it to the Marines.' When I reached home that night I said to my wife—'This day, my dear, I have been at the very heart of art.'"

Mr. X looked at me. Something that might be described as the shadow of a doubt passed across his face.

"What do you think of the 'Milton picture'?" he asked.

"It's a third-rate illustration," answered. "It's melodramatic, theatrical, muddy in color, and doesn't show the slightest suggestion of the mind that composed 'Paradise Lost' or the atmosphere of that august household. It isn't art at all; it's an illustration, an anecdote by a man who hadn't any vision, but who had learned how to paint the figure in the way that a house painter learns how to paint a front door."

"Then you don't like it?"

"Oh, I like it in a way. I like looking at almost anything—a man mending a tire, big street maps of the Flanders front, children saying their lessons, Douglas Fairbanks spotting J. P. Morgan at a window in Wall Street, and getting him to send down \$250,000 for the fourth Liberty Loan. I like looking at such things, but I don't call them art, so why should I call the Milton picture art?"

"What, then, do you like in the way of art?"

"I like Cézanne."

A reckless look of determination flashed into Mr. X's eyes. "Now, look here, my friend, when I said just now that I thought Cézanne a new kind of house decoration I was pulling your leg. I know something about him. I've seen a picture from his—er—brush at the Metropolitan Museum, a scrubby, messy little landscape. Compared to an Inness or a Blakelock, it's beneath contempt. Yet you tell me that this man is a great influence and a great Master. I announce to you, sir, he's the limit, and you're the limit for cracking him up." He fumed around the room. By degrees my serenity quieted him.

"You mustn't judge Cézanne by one landscape any more than you judge a newspaper by one article, although 'La Colline des Pauvres' is quite an interesting and characteristic Cézanne. But stay—I looked at my watch—the hour has just arrived when I give my canary a bath. While I am doing so—it usually takes a quarter of an hour, as the little creature is careless about his feet—I beg you to look through this magazine, which contains illustrations of 12 of Cézanne's pictures. Study them carefully, don't be angry, don't be bigoted or prejudiced. Regard him as a man who offers you the free gift of his friendship and experience. So! I to Abe Lincoln—that's my canary's name—yes to Cézanne! We'll resume our symposium in a quarter of an hour. Be gentle and receptive. Try to appreciate the message Cézanne has written to you about the lonely experiences of his art life."

Quarter of an hour later, when I reentered the room, I found Mr. X frowning over the Fine Arts Journal containing the 12 illustrations by Cézanne. His nostrils were quivering like a horse's when about to emit a neigh. He flung the journal upon the table, and cried: "You've beaten me. I'm out of my depth."

With difficulty I concealed my glee. "Honored, but obtuse friend," I said, "Post-Impressionism, of which Cézanne is the father, is working admirably. You say that his pictures project you out of your depth. What then? You have to revalue your method of swimming in order to return to land. In theological terminology he insists that you be born again. That picture of 'Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' allows you to linger in your comfortable bed. It is the hot water bottle of art. Cézanne is the cold plunge. The Mil-

ton thing flatters you with the commonplace of externals—oh, those externals on which two-thirds of the world's painters dote—Cézanne hints at the meaning and purpose behind life, revealed by art. He fled the anecdote, not because it is wrong in itself, but because it has been overdone and overburdened; he fled Impressionism because, to his deep eyes, it focused everything on momentary beauty, on the glitter of the effect; he fled the chatter of Paris because of the noise; he fled to his native place, Aix-in-Provence, and there he spent the rest of his life painting—and discarding."

"Discarding?" exclaimed Mr. X. "What do you mean, sir? I'm told the average price of a Cézanne is \$5000."

"Now, certainly, but at that time his pictures were unsalable. He attached no importance to them; he left them in the fields or wherever he happened to be working. Competition, exhibitions, had long ceased to attract him: yesterday's work rarely interested him—he was always looking forward to the picture of tomorrow. In his silent way he knew that he was but a pioneer of synthesis and simplicity; knew that he was one who paints the weight of the earth, not the flowers on the surface; the hidden movement of the sea, not the iridescent curl of the spent waves; the mystery of a forest, not the crowding trees; the disposition of a party of card players, not their clothes and their cards; the contour and content of a group of bathers, not the mere flash of flesh; the volume of a bastion of cliffs, not the lichen and bridle paths. In an assortment of apples upon a tray he gives the rich, full feeling of harvest, not the mere merchandise of the fruiterer."

"All this sounds like sense," said Mr. X, "but I don't believe it is. Anyway, it isn't art—it's book stuff, it's what they print in the high-brow magazines; it's digging into life."

"And, pray, why shouldn't art attempt that? Why should art deal with externals, only with anecdote, and color, and prettiness? Why shouldn't art join in the Quest?"

"But this Cézanne never gets there," said Mr. X. "I call those 12 pictures just fumbles. That picture in the Metropolitan Museum is the kind of thing a fellow might do who had gone away for a holiday and was trying to teach himself how to paint in a different way from the current exhibition pictures."

I grasped Mr. X's hand. "You've hit it," I said. "Give me the Man in the Street for getting at the truth when he is off his guard, and not trying to behave and think as he thinks he ought to behave and think. Cézanne knew he was a learner, knew that he was the apostle of the Art of Tomorrow. That was why he was indifferent to his pictures when once they were painted. Each work he produced was an effort to understand, an attempt to express the substance, not the shadow; that is why he himself said, 'I am the primitive of the way that I have discovered.' And that is why the finer youth of the world regard Cézanne as their Master."

Mr. X moved uneasily in his chair, and fingered his watch.

"Do you know," I asked, "Kipling's poem, 'The Builders,'

"After me cometh a builder,
Tell him I too have known."

Fifty years hence that may be quoted about Cézanne. Fifty years hence—"Excuse me," said Mr. X, "but my clerk is waiting for my signature to an estimate. Five hundred shower baths for a new hotel. That's the way to do it, eh? Cézanne? Ha! Ha!"

—Q. R.

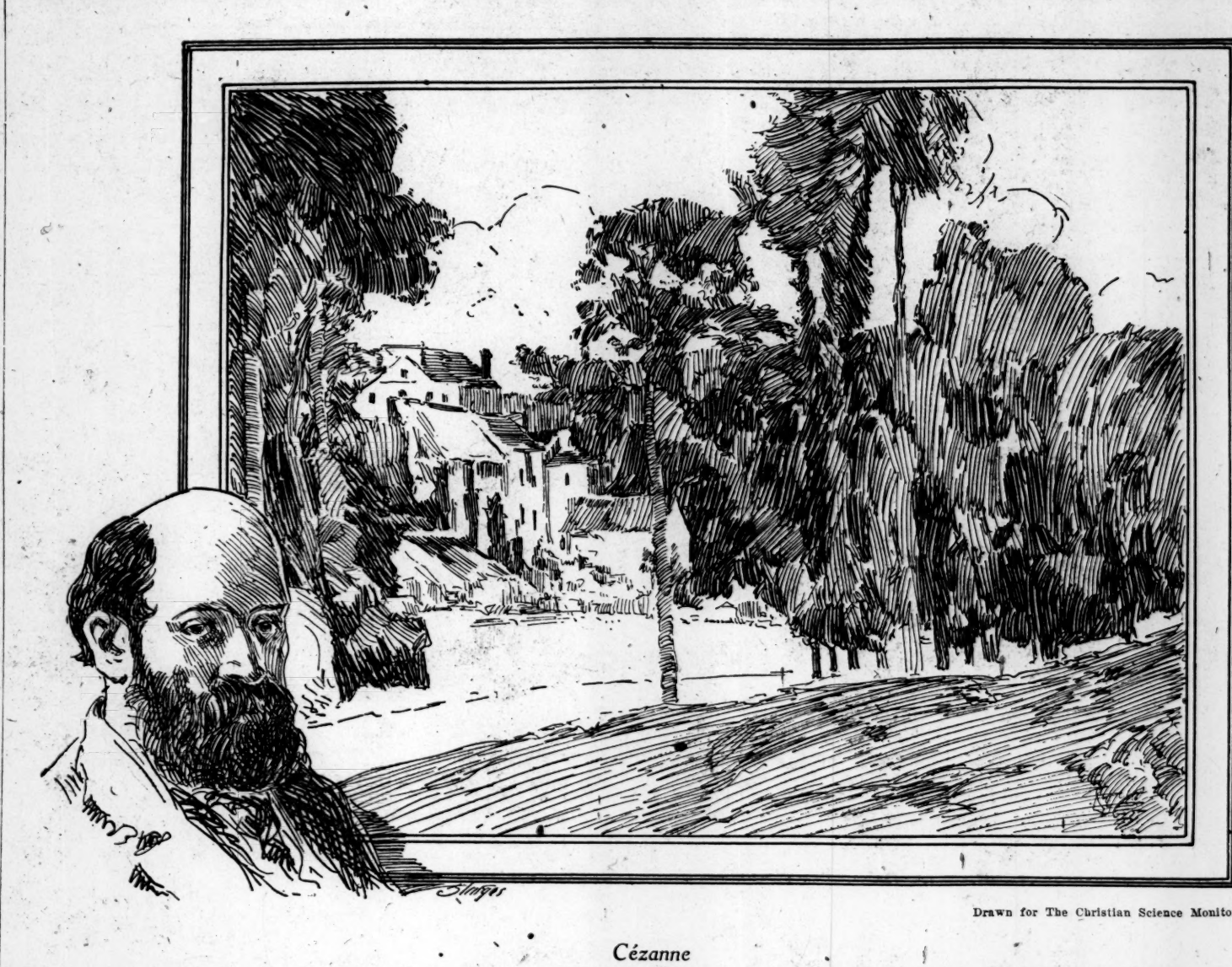
MURALS AS A
WAR RELIEF

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—It was, perhaps, inevitable that the war should affect very seriously a large number of people who were engaged in various forms of art production. In all countries great increases in taxation and the diversion of vast sums of money to war purposes have led to a very definite decrease in what can be called the normal expenditure of the majority of cultivated men. As a consequence, the workers whose efforts were directed to meeting the demand of this section of the public, have suffered considerably. Their opportunities for making a living in their own professions have almost disappeared and in many cases it has been exceedingly difficult for them to find openings in other directions which would provide them with the means of self-support. Often they are unfitted for the rougher kinds of work which are available at the moment, and often, even when they have been able to enter into some fresh occupation, their want of the necessary experience has prevented them from earning a living wage.

To assist people of this kind, whose difficulties are due not to any lack of industry on their part, but to a condition of affairs created by the war, the Professional Classes War Relief Council, in London, has been doing its sincere for some time past. It has obtained employment for a number of workers in the various arts and it has, by special grants, enabled others to tide over temporary difficulties and to meet unexpected calls made upon them. It has, too, helped artists to keep going in their own work by introducing them to new clients and by encouraging the development of certain undertakings in which their particular knowledge and capacities could be turned to useful account.

One of these undertakings claims the sincerest consideration not only on account of what it has actually accomplished, but also because of the possibilities which it opens up. Under the supervision of the arts committee of the council a series of mural decorations has been executed in one of the London County Council schools from the designs of Mr. Frank Brangwyn



Cézanne

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

a series of panels which illustrate the application of industry to national defense. The subjects chosen are "The Army, Represented by the Dockyard," "The Army, Represented by the Arsenal," and such details of the work done by engineers for the navy and army as "Boiler Work," "Smithing," "Riveting," "Girder Work," "Forging," and "Rail Laying." Mr. Brangwyn is one of the best qualified of today's artists to deal with material of this type and has the power to present modern life subjects in the way that will best express their significance and convey most clearly the right impression of their dramatic strength. He is a decorator with a rarely personal sense of style and a painter with a masterly control of technical processes.

Therefore this translation of his designs into a permanent form is an event of memorable importance. It adds appreciably to the limited number of notable mural decorations which exist in London and it sets up a standard of accomplishment which all art lovers will hope to see adequately maintained in the future. It puts in a position of some prominence paintings which have the strongest claim to attention as characteristic examples of the art of a man who holds high rank in the British school.

Indeed, what the Professional Classes War Relief Council has proved is that the persistent neglect of mural decoration in the British Isles cannot be excused on the ground that there are not British artists who are capable of designing and executing such work or that there are not places available where decorations would be appropriate. By beginning with the schools it has pointed the direction in which decorative art can expand almost without limits, for from the schools in which children are educated it is but a step to the public buildings in which the life concerns of these children, when grown up, are considered and decided. By gathering together to execute Mr. Brangwyn's designs artists who have been affected by the circumstances of the moment, it has shown that men fully competent for such work are only waiting for the opportunity to undertake it. By devoting a part of its comparatively limited funds to the realization of one decorative scheme it has suggested the way in which others can be made practicable and carried to a successful conclusion.

All that is needed, in fact, for the creation at the present time of a successful school of mural painters in the British Isles—and what is true of the British Isles is equally true of other countries—is the provision of the money needed to pay the cost of the work done. That money expended for such a purpose would be money well spent is obvious enough, for the educational value of this kind of decoration can scarcely be overestimated. Not only is the aesthetic sense of people of all ages stimulated by constant contact with examples of fine art in schools and institutions and other public buildings and by accustoming them to regard decorative beauty in their surroundings as something to which they have a right, but by the subjects represented in properly treated wall paintings the strongest possible appeal can be made to the popular imagination. Lessons in patriotism, moral precepts, historical truths can be presented far more convincingly by pictorial means than by word of mouth or by reading from a book, because the appeal of the picture is persistent and does not pall by repetition.

That is why this effort of the Professional Classes War Relief Council deserves so much praise and is so eminently worthy of imitation. It has consciously or unconsciously initiated an educational movement which is capable of the widest expansion and

it has initiated it at a particularly suitable moment. Just now, when the emotions of all nations are stirred by the war, when a bitter struggle is in progress for the maintenance of great ideals, and when most men are thinking deeply and seriously about the vital facts of existence, the possibilities of high achievement in art are endless, and the opportunities which are open to it for influencing the minds of men are of the greatest value. If, through niggardly indifference, we miss these opportunities now, we shall fail in our duty not only to the people of today, but to those coming generations also, to which it should be our ambition to set a worthy example.

CANADIAN WAR
ART TO ORDER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—It would probably be just about as hard to overstate the benefit to art of applying it to the making of war records as it would be to find a man in the street who had the remotest idea of what you meant by the process. Art, that is, the finer arts of painting and sculpture, has so long been divorced from any other actuality than existed in the artist's own sweet will, that its sudden concentration upon a whole world full of problems connected with the total upheaval of all the peace and plenty it had fattened on—it had ever fattened upon anything—was pure revolution and the man in the street whatever else he may be is no Bolshevik.

Very early the war was busy mining beneath the platform of conventional art. It knocked away its supports so fast that the pessimist saw nothing ahead but the pit, and the timid got ready to jump to other employment, but both began to rub their eyes and take a fresh stand as they saw the crumbling supports replaced by others quite as strong and learnt that the new supports were called war records.

"Well," you may say, "call them war records or anything else you please, but what difference is there between them and the good (or bad) old battle pictures? We have had plenty of them and no one thought of stretching their reputations to any extent by calling them art." There is a whole world of difference. Nine times out of ten the old battle picture was an entirely conventional affair compounded of theatrical pagantry, spiced with realism but nearly always painted to glorify a so-called victory and as often as not equally false to history as it was to local fact.

Modern war record art is the exact opposite of this. In the first place it seeks to relate in color and line the greatest moral and social upheaval the world has ever seen, in which the last desperate physical efforts of despotism to dispose of the world are being destroyed by the alertness and devotion of democracy. This is an idea as far from Napoleonic glorification, or the bestialities of the Leipzig monument, as is light from darkness. Then again, the modern artistic war record has no special connection with battles, even if the modern battle was paintable at all, but it includes every phase of the changed life of the people during the great struggle, from the farmer girls plowing in the fields to the sittings of the War Cabinet, and from Canadian lumbermen cutting historic timber in Windsor Park to the camouflaging of soldiers' huts behind the lines in France. And not only is every angle of the situation recorded but every ray of artistic vision is turned upon them and the results range all the

way from academics to futurism by way of the artist's character.

Stop a moment to consider what it means in detail. Here you have for the first time in history practically every great artist of his generation definitely commissioned to record each in his own way the impression that some phase of the war-time life and work has made upon him, whether it is aeroplane fighting at 15,000 feet, or girls making guns. He has a definite job in front of him, and a definite canvas or series of stones or plates to work it out on; he has certain facts to incorporate in it—and the rest is his own and he knows that most of his brother brushes are busy too. The incentive is unique and tremendous. The artist would be a stock who would not be fired by it. The subjects alone, whether figures in action, figures at rest, seascapes, landscapes, ships and armies, are enough to stir him to the depths. He can develop his ideas on a scale which Royal Academy galleries and buyers' houses give him no justification for whatever over and above it all he has the satisfaction of giving his artistic all to the cause of his country just as others were giving theirs on the battlefield.

Probably the Canadian War Memorials Fund, organized by Lord Beaverbrook, in London, is the most advanced development of this war record work, and a glance at its list of commissions will point the argument as well or better than anything else. Canadian war records before they are complete will have taken in every phase of Canada's war effort. Her generals and prominent soldiers are being painted; every winner of the Victoria Cross is being painted. In England incidents and activities in the training camps are depicted, and in France art is busy with a thousand different subjects, from supply depots to the wrecks of captured German trenches and guns. Over in Canada artists are busy in the Royal Air Force camps, women's work in the fields and in munition shops and aeroplane factories has its "special art correspondents." Canada's shipbuilding for the common allied stock is being painted, and sculptors are busy modeling the various types of women war workers. The scope is endless and the list of artists pretty nearly so, but let us look at some of the names at any rate.

Begin at the A's, it is the safest way. There is Anna Airy, one of the strongest women painters of her time, painting a 12 x 10 ft. cook house at Wilby Camp, known if not beloved, by whole divisions of Canadian soldiers on their way to France. Frank Brangwyn comes next with a series of lithographs on the "Horrors of War" which it is to be hoped will be a liberal rendering of the title. Edgar Bundy, A. R. A., is painting two pictures, 15 x 9 ft., of the "First Landing of the French in Canada," and the "First Landing of the French Canadians in France." Maj. D. Y. Cameron is well known the world over as a great painter and etcher. Now he has undertaken to prove his worth by two landscapes 11 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in., one of the Ypres districts and the other of Arras. George Clausen, R. A., painter of Essex barns and farms, is painting a large "Agriculture Behind the Lines," 12 x 9 ft., and there can be little doubt of a great work of art resulting. Richard Jack, A. R. A., well known as a painter of Royal Academy subject pictures, did one of the first pictures for the war memorials, a 19 x 12 ft. "Second Battle of the Ypres," where the Canadians saved the day.

Augustus John is nothing if not heroic, at least in intention, and it will be interesting to see the completion of his 40 ft. war-decoration which is said to include such ingredients as crowds of refugees, detachments of soldiers, officers on horseback, trucks carrying soldiers to the trenches, wounded officers and stretcher bearers, a camouflaged battery, bursting shells,

observation sausages, a ruined château, Vimy Ridge, to say nothing of lesser things as binding material. Laura Knight, as strong a painter as Miss Airy, is at work on "Physical Training, Boxing at Wilby Camp," another familiar subject to Canadian soldiers and has taken a 12 x 10 ft. canvas for the business.

Sir John Lavery has the "Embarkation of Canadian Troops for France" in his charge at about the same dimensions. Mestrovic, the Serbian sculptor, is working on a 3 x 2 meter stone relief depicting the "Canadian Troops." Ambrose McEvoy, painter of atmospheric and dainty portraits, is painting V. C.'s and others. C. R. W. Nevinson is occupied with aeroplane battles and lithographs. Sir W. Orpen, William Nicholson, and Glynn Philpot are painting portraits, also, and Julius Olsen, painter of the sea, has "A Night Patrol in the Channel" which can't fail to be good, especially when inspired by the freedom of a 12 x 7 canvas.

And so the list grows and the hem of it has hardly been touched. Charles Sims, A. R. A., painter of fantasy, has an 18 ft. square allegorical picture under way. Solomon J. Solomon, R. A., has painted the Canadian High Commissioner, Sir George Perley, in full dress. Mrs. Wynneorton, Norman Wilkinson and a perfect host of others are giving of their best, while the host may very properly be rounded off with a rear guard of 20 or 30 of Canada's own artists contributing to the good work.

A large part of this great collection is to be shown at a special winter exhibition at Burlington House this winter, and it does not need much imagination to describe it as probably the greatest collection of commissioned art that has ever been seen at one time in history.

SOME CONSERVATIVE
NEW YORK OPENINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Half a dozen of the leading Fifth Avenue galleries, in their initial shows of the season, are at one in a certain quiet conservatism, representing a reactionary withdrawal from the drums-and-bugle war parade that of late has swept up and down the line. The National Arts Club, always a placid eddy in the onrushing tide of progress, has broken in upon the dead calm of its summer exhibition of selections from its own permanent collection of paintings, with some fresh vacation sketches by its artist members, and notably with a loan of three small Blakelocks painted at Lake George during the past summer. They prove that he has a firm grip on his favorite formula, and, even when cramped in thumb-box dimensions, easily maintains a certain distinction of tonality which holds its own in the midst of more pretentious company.

Two of the little panels are moonlight nocturnes (compare them with Birge Harrison's larger and more diffusive night piece further along) and one a "blond" sunset. All three have a front-plane screen of silhouetted foliage, a gleam of water in the middle distance, and a large, effulgent wafer, symbolizing the full-orbed splendor of moon or sun, placed slightly above or below the exact center of the canvas. Blakelock may fairly say, with de Musset: "Mon verre n'est pas grand, mais je bois dans mon verre." In other words, the drinking-glass may be small, but it is his individual own, and he never uses any one else's.

Also of piquant personal interest in the club's display is the series of 47 drawings by foremost American artists, Blashfield at the head—crayon,

pencil and sanguine—which have been reproduced in perfect facsimile by the auto-lithographic process and offered in the form of a portfolio collection to an appreciative public, for the benefit of the Artists Emergency Fund. Collectively, they are a plausible imitation of the "old master" thing. Instead of indulging in the invidious or other comparisons which these four dozen drawings invite, let us take passing notice of the one that stands alone anyway—as an allusion, however remote, to war matters—namely, that ebullient of Harry Watrous' boyish fancy, the enormously fat goose-gander, labeled: "The German Proper Gander—He gobbles up everything before him, and leaves nothing behind."

Macbeth's flies the American flag, figuratively, in a nothing-but-native display, and Childie Hassan keeps the Stars and Stripes concretely to the fore in his single contribution, "March, 1917." There are a dozen other first-class names, each attached to a single canvas—the pictures being in some, though not all, instances of recent execution. The most conspicuous and challenging is Charles W. Hawthorne's "Motherhood Triumphant," a young woman in white, with Venetian-red hair, holding playfully a baby against a florid and decorative background, mystic, Turneresque, blue background of Gloucester sea and sky. One is aware of a shallowness both in feeling and in technical handling. This would be less noticeable, perhaps, if the whole were consistently worked out as a flat mural scheme, which is by no means the case. At any rate, it is unmistakably Hawthorne, though with a praiseworthy avoidance of repetition or individual mannerisms. This qualification may either recommend or condemn it, according to one's feeling of partisanship or the contrary toward the artist.

One other painting in the present Macbeth selection has quality while just escaping distinction, and that is Edmund C. Tarbell's "Girl Writing." It is an interior, of course, spacious and dusky-atmospheric—so much so that the girl seated at a desk on the side takes her place as one of the several accessory objects that break and checker the enveloping space with spots of shade, and nothing more. Impulse to enthusiasm is further set back by Frederick Friesche's "Blue Gown," quite a depressing blue, too, and not successfully offset by the long, blackish line of the back of the sofa-chaise on which the wearer of the cerulean garment is reclining. All the painters at Macbeth's are essentially true to form, and startling performances are not to be looked for in this preliminary canon.

The one-man showing of William Scott Pyle, at Kraushaar's, has some zest of novelty and more of promise—for the artist is at once young, serious and impressive. Moreover, he is keener after color—a necessary attribute for one who would cast his lot in this gallery, the favorite camp of Luks, Sloan, Glackens, Tack, Lavery and the contemporaneous Spaniards, especially Zuloaga. And this reminds us that Mr. Pyle, after painting one formidably formal portrait of himself, seems suddenly to have listened to the call of the wild. So he straightway set about another self-portrait, a full-length figure, standing at his easel, in shirt-sleeves, with a palette set with robust colors in one hand and a reckless, swirling background of out-and-out Zuloaga pattern. The contrast of this external bravado with the artist's own thoughtful, earnest face, prim collar and necktie, and trousers carefully ironed and creased as if ready at a minute's notice for the avenue promenade, rather amusingly gives him away. Nevertheless, it is a hopeful sign, indicating a restlessness with the commonplace, and a sort of rainbow promise in the direction of color expression.

George Laurence Nelson is another portraitist of progressive instinct but academic self-restraint, who dearly loves an exhibition, yet who would rather be obscure than obtrusive. In truth, he is neither the one nor the other, and latterly his work has been not unpleasantly in evidence at the academy and elsewhere. An assemblage of it is now at the Braus Galleries, upper Broadway. Character and verity mark the necktie, trousers in khaki, of Peter G. Anderson of Montana, a type of the great West's contribution to our national army. Preferably, however, Mr. Nelson goes in for delicacy and beauty, as witness his sensitive studies of flowers, women and children. For the latter, taking no chances with unfamiliar models, he has done numerous intimate genre sketches of his wife and "Little Daughter Beatrice"—in the cabbage garden, climbing stairs, posing Botticelli-like against tapestried furniture, or, by homely contrast, "Getting the Child's Supper." Here we are curiously attracted by the tableau of Rossetti's Blessed Damsel in the act of cutting an exceedingly thin slice from a woody block of war bread to appease the hunger of her demurely watchful offspring. Such are the distracting effects of carelessness in the matter of surface textures.

LONDON APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—Mr. R. Anning Bell, A. R. A., the well-known decorative artist, has recently accepted the appointment of professor of design in the Royal College of Art, London, in succession to Professor Leithaby, who has resigned. Mr. Anning Bell, who is professor of design in the Glasgow School of Art, it is understood, will still be able to retain his post in Glasgow, and by means of periodic visits during the school session will still be able to supervise the work of the design section.

THE HOME FORUM

Rupert Brooke in Fiji

"Fiji in moonlight is like nothing else in this world. . . . It's all dim colors and all scents. And here, where it's high up, the most fantastically shaped mountains in the world tower up all round, and little silver clouds and wisps of mist run bleating up and down the valleys and hillsides like lambs looking for their mother. There's only one thing on earth as beautiful; and that's Samoa by moonlight. That's utterly different, merely Heaven, sheer loveliness. You lie on a mat in a cool Samoan hut, and look out on the white sand under the high palms, and a gentle sea, and the black line of the reef a mile out, and moonlight over everything, floods and floods of it, not sticky, like Honolulu moonlight, not to be eaten with a spoon, but flat and abundant, such that you could slice thin golden-white shavings off it, as off cheese. . . ."

He left Fiji in December. "Life's been getting madder and madder," he wrote from Auckland on Dec. 17. "I tumbled into Fiji without a friend or an introduction, and left it a month later amidst the loud grief of the united population, white and black. The two 'boys' (aged 23 or 24) I took with me when I went walking through the center of the island, to carry my bags, are my sworn and eternal friends. One of them ('Ambele,' under which I, but not you, can recognize 'Abel') was six foot high, very broad, and more perfectly made than any man or statue I have ever seen. His grin stretched from ear to ear. And he could carry me across rivers (when I was tired of swimming them, for we crossed vast rivers every mile or so) for a hundred yards or so, as I should carry a box of matches. I think of bringing him back with me as a servant or body-guard to England."—From "Collected Poems of Rupert Brooke: With a Memoir."

Autumn

The pleasing sweets of spring and summer past,
The falling leaf flies in the sultry blast,
The fields resign their spangling orbs of gold,
The wrinkled grass its silver joys unfold,
Mantling the spreading moor in heavenly white,
Meeting from every hill the ravished sight;
The yellow flag uprears its spotted head,
Hanging resplendent o'er its watery bed.
—From "The Romance of the Knight" (modernized by Chatterton).

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Protecting Others

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE hearts of countless men and women today there is a great desire which may be best expressed in this question: Can we who are in comparative safety do anything to protect loved ones exposed to the perils of warfare on land or sea? The desire is a right one, but the inquiry arises, Is it reasonable, one in which we may justifiably hope for satisfaction?

Men's religious beliefs so far offer the only promise of help. The conception of an over-ruling Deity, and the belief that by supplication and personal merit, His favor can be secured in specific circumstances, have impelled vast numbers through all the centuries to turn to Him in earnest and persistent petition. And yet, to be quite frank, these prayers were for the most part unavailing; to the supplicants the heavens seemed brass. For a long time there has been a growing sense of the futility of prayer. A critical age like ours asks, Is it to be wondered at? Is it reasonable to imagine that a personal wish, however fervently expressed, can turn aside great events?

Now to this yearning but doubting thought, Christian Science comes with a message clear, strong, and triumphantly confident. It is expressed by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in these words, "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." (Science and Health, p. 494.) But how, if human experience generally does not warrant such an assurance, does Christian Science so confidently reiterate it? Is it because Christian Scientists exercise more faith in God than others, or because they are more deserving of His consideration? No. Christian Science interprets man's relationship to God somewhat differently from all other religions. As a matter of fact it constitutes a revolution in religious thinking and practice, sustained by demonstration.

An exemplification of this statement is found in the difference between the ordinary conception of prayer to God for the welfare of others, and the Christian Science one. Ruled by conventional beliefs, an anxious mother pleads with God daily to protect and deliver her son. But she spends almost sleepless nights thinking of him, vividly imagining the dangers and hardships of his lot. If the accustomed interval has elapsed and no letter is received from him, she suffers agonies of apprehension, and is in daily fear of bad news. She prays long and often, but her anxiety is not relieved. She is not sure of God! It may be His will to take her son! The war may be the working out of His purposes, involving the loss of her son! The mother who is a true Christian Scientist is not hampered by the belief that God wills evil in any shape or form, even as a means to good. She does not believe that He uses war to accomplish His purposes. She is sure of God!

Moreover, having learned that man is the image and likeness of God, that he lives, moves, and has his being in the infinite Mind, she grasps this as the truth, and the whole truth, about her son. She therefore resolutely declines to dwell in thought upon the circumstances in which her son may be placed. She clings to the spiritual idea of man as abiding "under the shadow of the Almighty," and so she is without fear, and experiences quietness and confidence. And such righteously prayer is answered, it "avalleth much," it protects. For is it not in conformity with these words of Christ Jesus, "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them?"

Now it will be observed that Christian Science prayer involves a very different conception of man from that which generally prevails. And this difference is not in theory only. It carries with it tremendous practical consequences. One of them is contained in the following words of Mrs. Eddy from "Miscellaneous Writings," pages 308 and 309: "I earnestly advise all Christian Scientists to remove from their observation or study the personal sense of any one, and not to dwell 'in thought upon their own or others' corporeality, either as good or evil." And later, on page 309: "Man's individual life is infinitely above a bodily form of existence, and the human concept antagonizes the divine." Here is a profound saying. And its demand is that we shall surrender the personal sense of man in order that we may gain the impersonal sense of him as God's reflection for the reason stated, namely, that "the human concept antagonizes the divine." "To dwell in thought upon the person and his circumstances prevents the realization of God's reflection, the spiritual man. Evil and danger beset only the mortal; to him belongs the circumstance of war, the dangerous trench, the risky air flight, the perilous tasks of the sea, whereas the man perceived by spiritual consciousness abides in safety and harmony. Here is the crux of the whole matter: prayer for others is effectual in the degree in which we lose sight of the mortal person and whatever pertains to him, and grasp the true idea of man. The demand also is that we shall surrender a personal or material sense of the universe. That the personal sense of family, of country, of race be lost in the infinite vision of the universe and man as the reflection of divine Principle. A universe under the gov-

ernment of perfect Mind, in which no single idea exists for its own ends, or has aims separate from another, where freedom is understood without an opposite and the divine is not antagonized by any human concept. Mind, Principle, is and reigns. This is the fact that makes protection certain when it is scientifically understood and sought for. This is the understanding that "shall keep thee: to deliver thee" from the way of evil. As Mrs. Eddy says, "A spiritual idea has not a single element of error, and this truth removes properly whatever is offensive." (Science and Health, p. 463.)

Roumania

The region, nor bright nor somber wholly, But mingled up; a gleaming melancholy. A dusky empire and its diadems; One faint eternal eventide of gems. —Keats.

"Roumania! what scenes of beauty the soft Latin name conveys! A land of vast horizons, winding rivers, mountains and valleys rich in the luxuriant verdure of oak, beech and fir; plains carrying on their broad bosom grain in overflowing measure—nature's priceless gift to man." Thus writes Mrs. Will Gordon in "Roumania, Yesterday and Today."

"Was it but yesterday that Roumania was at peace? Yesteryear the great peaks of the Carpathians . . . were silhouetted against an azure sky; the stillness of the mountains held no menace, no warning of the . . . devastation to come."

"High in the blue dome overhead the eagles wheel and circle. With regal strokes they swoop 'on pinions strong,' then swiftly rising, disappear into the dazzling radiance of the sun. Above us, among these rocky spurs which rise so sheerly from the green mantle of pine and beech woods that clothes their feet, are the thrones where the king of birds shares his solitude with the wolf, the bear and the chamois."

"Tiny shepherds' huts—little dug-outs made of earth with roofs of turf—cling to the lesser heights, and big, fierce dogs rush out and bay fiercely as we pass. All over the slopes, the black, brown, and white sheep are lazily browsing in the warm golden light. The bees are droning drowsily as they gather their harvest of honey, so plentiful in this land of flowers, of wandering voices in the air and murmurs in the wood."

"Leaving the wild beauty and loneliness of the Carpathian ranges, we descend into the lush valleys and plains of Roumania's richest province, Wallachia—the wide granary and great old fields which have brought her prosperity, and earned for her the title of 'the Belgium of the East.'"

"It is a country of vivid contrasts and endless interest, and nature has used the colors on her palette with lavish hand. Spring, so rich in promise, so riotous in a foam, a frenzy of blossom, has passed already on the upper hills, and nature, that grand artist, her brush full of the reds, yellows and purples of early autumn, is touching the woods and bracken. But summer, like a contented guest with his hopes fulfilled, still lingers in the valleys, plains and near the streams, whose banks are yet ablaze with wild flowers and waving grasses."

"Harvest is in progress; and the burnished plains of ripened corn stretch to the far horizon in a misty golden glow, such as one sees on distant Canadian prairies. . . . all are at work in the fields."

"Near the roadside, lie the great gray or dun-colored oxen, beautiful, patient, strong, with their branching horns and soft human eyes. Beneath the shade of the carts—scarcely different from those of early Roman days—lie the babies, cradled on an old sack or skirt, with only the dogs—so fierce to strangers, so gentle to their masters—to safeguard them. When the little misty grow fractious and use their lusty lungs or beat the air frantically with dimpled fists, the 'friend of man' will creep up and gently nose the disgruntled and indignant youngster, as if to reassure him."

"Each nation looks upon the dog in a different way, but the dogs of wallachia and the dogs of peace (of a pastoral and agricultural people like the Roumanians) are beyond doubt the intelligentest of their kind. A little farther east he was sometimes held in fear, and an old Babylonian prayer runs thus: 'From the dog, the snake, the scorpion, and whatever is baleful, may Merodach preserve us.' . . . On the other hand, on some of the wonderful bas-reliefs of that period, our four-footed friends have been gratefully immortalized, and their names remain written there to this day—'He who ran and barked.' 'The biter of his foes.' 'The seizer of his enemies.' But here in Roumania 'slayer of the wolf,' 'the friend of sheep,' betokens a less disinterested part in life."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bealey River, New Zealand

"New Zealand has many beautiful river gorges, some that are well known to tourists, others that few travelers have seen." Paul Gooding writes, in his book about New Zealand.

"In the South Island there are two gorges of which it is particularly proud. These are the Otrira, providing an Alpine route between Canterbury and Westland, and the Buller, a gold-bearing stream running through Nelson for more than a hundred miles. 'The Otrira Gorge is short, lofty, and rugged, and in its best parts narrow. The Buller Gorge also is lofty, but it is not so rugged, and on the whole it is wider. The journey through the Otrira is soon ended; through the Buller it is prolonged. Both are magnificent scenic routes, and observers differ as to which is supreme.'"

"In approaching the Otrira Gorge from Christchurch my way led through the pleasant farms of Canterbury into tussock hills, and high above the Waimakiriri River by the daylight-to-dark railway, which has sixteen tunnels in less than seven miles. Near the terminus of this road, Cass, the yellow dullness of the tussock met the dark green beauty of the mountain bush."

"At Cass the Otrira coach road began. For several miles it followed the Waimakiriri Valley, which was flanked by forested mountains from four to six thousand miles high, topped and streaked with slate-colored shingle. As is usual with streams of this character, the Waimakiriri claimed the whole of the valley's wide flat as its own, and having swept away all surface soil, it exposed broad areas of cobblestones and gravel which its waters never laved except in times of flood. Just beyond Bealey the Waimakiriri was forced; thereafter to Arthur's Pass, which overlooks the gorge at a height of three thousand feet, the road passed through the Bealey River Valley, bush clad and pretty, and in view of the tunnel then being bored for New Zealand's first trans-Alpine railroad."

"The top of Arthur's Pass was not in itself a captivating vantage point from which to view the Otrira's charms, since it was overgrown with flax and tussock and strewn with boulders; but the prospect was satisfying. On its west was Mount Rollestone and its glacier; to the east were other high mountains; to the north, winding between barren-topped ranges, was the gorge. Shortly below the pass, on the north, the hardy flax intermingled with flowering shrubs, forming a tangle discouraging to mountain climbing. Then appeared trees that spread to the snow line; and above them, the unfruitful cliffs."

"Now the road became steep and tortuous. Far below it raced the small and noisy Otrira River, lashing itself into foam against its rocky obstructions. High above it ran a beautiful mixed forest, blooming with the rata's crimson and sheltering fern and moss and rambling creeper. And for miles, ever at a precipitous pitch, the road ran beside bluffs mantled by flax, fern, shrub, and past flowering cañon walls blazing with patches of living red."

"For when a man loves others, they respond to and love him. When a man benefits others, they respond to and benefit him. When a man injures others, they respond to and injure him. When a man hates others, they respond to and hate him. What genuine difficulty is there in the matter? It is only that rulers will not trouble to govern on this principle and so officers do not carry it out in the practice."

"If now the rulers of states truly and sincerely wish all in them to be prosperous and dislike any being poor—if they desire good government and dislike disorder—they ought to practice universal love and the interchange of mutual benefits. This is the law of universal love, and the interchange of mutual benefits. It is objected: 'True, if there were this universal love it would be good. But it is the most difficult thing in the world.'"

and afraid of original thought or independent action. They also knew that the one condition of any genuine improvement is the rectification of the heart; that all specific prohibitions and injunctions are mere surface bubbles, compared to the bending of the main current of a man's thoughts toward sincerity and justice, to the inward resting of the will on benevolence and righteousness. Wherefore they endeavored to convince, not to cajole or terrify."

No vehement denunciation, no fiery "shalt not" blaze in their vocabulary. . . . According to Kung-fu-tze, the one rule that should never be departed from was the rule of charity. "Do not unto others what you would not they should do to you."

His most celebrated follower, Meng-tse, wrote: "Compassion is the wide house in which the world should dwell."

"Benevolence is the truest mark of man."

Mo Ti, a sage of the Fourth Century B. C., who shared the fate of all supreme idealists and was misunderstood even by men pursuing the same aims, saw in universal love the supreme good, the paramount goal of human effort, the only infallible remedy for human misery. Fragments of his teaching have been preserved:

"That which wise and holy men consider their special duty is to promote all that will profit the nation, and to remove what injures it."

"The mutual attacks of State on State, the mutual robberies of man on man, these and such as these are the things injurious to the realm. And from what do we find on examination that they arise?"

"Is it not from the want of mutual love?"

"Here is a prince who only loves his own State and does not love his neighbor's. Therefore he does not shrink from raising all the powers of his State to attack the other. Here is a man who only loves himself and does not love his neighbor. Therefore he does not shrink from using all his cunning to rob his neighbor."

"Thus it happens that princes not loving one another have their wars and battles; men their mutual robberies. Yea, the majority not loving one another, the strong make prey of the weak; the rich despite the poor; the noble insult the mean; the crafty impose upon the innocent."

"All the miseries, usurpations, enmities, and hatreds in the world, when traced to their origin, will be found to arise from the want of mutual love."

"The only way to prevent their arising is the law of universal love and the interchange of mutual benefits. It is objected: 'True, if there were this universal love it would be good. But it is the most difficult thing in the world.'"

"This is merely because the immense advantages of the law are not realized. Take the case of assaulting a city, or of a battlefield, or of sacrificing one's life for the sake of honor: this is felt by every one to be terribly hard. Yet at the ruler's behest both officers and people are able to accomplish it. How much more easily, then, might they achieve universal love and the interchange of mutual benefits, which means happiness instead of hardship."

"For when a man loves others, they respond to and love him. When a man benefits others, they respond to and benefit him. When a man injures others, they respond to and injure him. When a man hates others, they respond to and hate him. What genuine difficulty is there in the matter? It is only that rulers will not trouble to govern on this principle and so officers do not carry it out in the practice."

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By Long Leagues of Wood and Meadow

By long leagues of wood and meadow On and on we drive apace; In the dreamy light and shadow Veiling earth's autumnal face.

Rosy clouds are drifting o'er us, Rooks rise parleying from their tryst, And the road lies far before us, Fading into amethyst.

On and on, through leagues of heather, Deepens of scarlet beaded lane, Like a pheasant's golden feather Golden leaves around us rain. . . .

—Mathilde Blind.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Writing on the Wall

THE prophecy, which was on many men's lips, for a period of a quarter of a century, to the effect that the Austro-Hungarian Empire would crumble into dust when the Emperor Francis Joseph was laid with his fathers, has been fulfilled, with almost startling rapidity. The later Hapsburg monarchs have been more remarkable for their conservatism than for their statesmanship, for their rigid regard for the etiquette of courts than for their understanding of the people. In an inchoate way the Emperor Francis Joseph realized this, and set to work, like a number of politicians before him, to endeavor to stabilize the monarchy. The result of his efforts was what is known as the dual system, which substituted the name of the Austro-Hungarian Empire or monarchy for that of the Austrian Empire, and professed to substitute a constitutional monarchy for the old autocracy. As a matter of fact, if the dual system made any practical change in the old autocratic system it transferred some of the power of the monarch into the hands of an oligarchy of great nobles, a change which has been found commonly to be of no advantage whatever to the people. So long, of course, as Francis Joseph himself sat on the throne and maintained his powers, the nobles could not struggle against his extraordinary personal and constitutional authority. But the moment his mental power began to lessen, the nobles took command of the ship of state, and launched it upon the river of "the Great Adventure."

The truth is that the Hapsburgs were "born artists." That is to say, they lived in a world of dreams, and inhabited Schönbrunn in the air. Intensely religious, and devoted to the Roman church, these dreams have always been tinged with ecclesiasticism. It was Ferdinand II who adopted as his title "Catholice Fidei Acerrimus Defensor," the keenest defender of the Catholic faith; and so, when Francis Joseph was choosing his titles he named himself Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary. The Austrian Kaisers, in other words, have never forgotten that they were churchmen even before they were emperors, and that they have held their archduchy of Austria, without election from the people, technically as nominees of the Pope. It was this curious relationship which, until Napoleon broke up the Holy Roman Empire, made the Austrian Archduke, as Emperor of Germany, the sword of the Pope, in a kind of religious military dummivrate which governed the German states. Napoleon, of course, endeavored to swing the authority of the empire from Vienna to Paris. And to this end he forced the Pope to attend his coronation in Notre Dame. With his downfall, however, the dream of the restoration of the empire of Charlemagne, on the banks of the Seine, faded away. The Austrian states met to settle their political and military affairs in the Diet at Frankfurt. And in that Diet, much to the annoyance of the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs maintained the hegemony.

To break down this hegemony, to transfer the influence of Vienna to Berlin, to reconstitute the old German Empire with the imperial crown on the head of a Hohenzollern, became the life work of Bismarck. Every one knows the tortuous methods by which the scheme was worked out, and how they eventually triumphed on the day King William was proclaimed German Emperor in the Grand Gallery at Versailles. It was that wonderful scene, in the great gallery which had witnessed the triumphs of the Bourbons, when the Hohenzollerns reached what might have been regarded as the summit of their ambitions, that gave birth to those dreams of world dominion which had wrecked not only the Bourbons and the Hapsburgs, but every other autocrat who had ever dreamed them. King William's grandson, the present Kaiser, drank the wine of Alexander, of Caesar, of Charles V, and of Louis le Grand, to the dregs, with the result that he became drunken with their drunkenness. One rebuff he suffered, when the German states refused to exchange the title of German Emperor for that of Emperor of Germany. But he went on, nevertheless, preparing for that Armageddon which was to show that he was different from Alexander or Timur, from Charles or Louis, in that he could seize world dominion and hold it.

It has taken four years to crumble into dust the preparations of fifty, with the result that today Germany is once more in fragments. How the building up is to be accomplished remains to be seen. Half a score of statesmen in the past have tried their hand at laying permanent foundations, and have failed. And failed partially, because underneath the problem of a political Germany lies the problem of religious Germany. No man understood that better than Bismarck, hence Bismarck's desperate battle with the Jesuits, and his introduction of the May laws. Bismarck's policy was reversed, however, when the pilot was dropped by the skipper, who took the wheel into his own hands. A period of rapprochement with the Vatican was entered upon which has been accentuated during the struggles of the present war. And now with an apostolic kingdom of Hungary threatened with a republic, with Tzecho-Slovak and Jugo-Slav states calling for recognition, the Hapsburgs find themselves once more likely to be reduced to archdukes of Austria, and Austria itself prepares to enter the Germanic alliance as the German State of Austria.

But the condition of things in the castle in Berlin is scarcely happier than that in the burg in Vienna. The word abdication is being whispered in the ears of the Hohenzollerns, just as that of disintegration is being screamed into those of the Hapsburgs. And now suddenly, almost lost in the hurricane of words pouring through the columns of the press, comes, to those with eyes to see and ears to hear, the writing on the wall: "The King of Bavaria is insisting that in the event of the

abdication of the Kaiser he shall be proclaimed German Emperor." Only a few lines, passed by with a contemptuous comment by half the papers which have printed them. And yet containing the clue to the intricacies of the political labyrinth in Europe.

Those German Toys

THE American Defense Society, responding simply to American public sentiment, is preparing to deal promptly and conclusively with some exports from Germany, by way of Holland, delayed in transmission; and more especially with a certain invoice of toys made in Germany for American children. These exportations were brought overseas by the Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam. Consigned from German houses to New York before the United States entered the war, they have ever since been held on the quays of Rotterdam, awaiting the lifting of blockade restrictions, shipping facilities, and the orders of American purchasers. Recently the opportunity occurred for transferring these belated consignments from Rotterdam to New York.

Doubtless the American importers of some of the embargoed merchandise have been striving to obtain their goods, and, doubtless also, the State Department at Washington has been appealed to for aid in this particular. Indeed, an official of the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, questioned on the subject, has testified according to a New York report: "As a matter of fact, the cargo of toys was brought over chiefly to oblige the United States State Department, after numerous requests, extending over a long period, had been made by it, at the instigation of the importers. We could easily have brought other cargoes, and had no particular reason for taking the dolls and toys."

On the other hand, the firm of Butler Brothers, one of the most important and extensive dealers in small and fancy wares in the United States, and a heavy toy importing house, declares that its part of this cargo, long since repudiated, was brought over without its knowledge, and contrary to its wishes. This firm has refused to accept its consignments, and has made its reasons for doing so unmistakably clear. In substance, these are to the effect that, in the opinion of the concern, Germany's conduct in the war has been such as to render its products, especially its toys, undesirable merchandise for the American trade.

The toy manufacturers of the United States have taken the matter in hand, in conjunction with a committee of the American Defense Society, and at a recent gathering of representatives of this industry, in New York, it was announced that copies of a telegram requesting six other concerns, listed as consignees with Butler Brothers, to follow the example of this establishment. The telegram in question was couched in language strongly condemnatory of Germany's treatment of children during the war. As matters stand, it is understood that the American Defense Society, through its proper committee and representative, is endeavoring to obtain possession of all the German toys delivered by the Nieuw Amsterdam with the view of making a public bonfire of them.

The sentiment that has given rise to the movement against German toys is no more emotional than that which has given rise to the movement against German music. It has been forming for more than four years. It was never stronger than it is today. Nothing could be more revolting to this sentiment than that Germany should be permitted, tacitly or openly, to resume her former relations with the United States, on the return of peace or at any time in the future, unless she first displays an adequate and decent sense of shame and penitence for the crimes she has committed against humanity and civilization.

There is no vindictiveness here, nor a desire for retaliation in kind; nothing save a firm conviction that the only way to cure Germany of barbarism and brutality is to convince her, in a practical way, that she must rise out of both in her own interest.

Education of Women in India

NEARLY sixty-five years ago, the government of India, in forming a new Department of Public Instruction, declared that the education of women should be given "frank and cordial support," and went on to express the view that by means of a good education for girls "a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the education and moral tone of the people than by the education of boys." Such a view is, of course, excellent, and the history of the last half century in India, as in many other countries, has shown it to be as true as it was, when expressed, ahead of the times. The government of India, however, did not act upon it. That tremendous "prudence," which has so often stood in the way of reform in India, rendered the declaration in favor of women's education very largely a dead letter. There arose advisers, who insisted that prudence demanded of the government that it should withhold its hand "from direct interference with a matter so delicate." And so, although progress, and remarkable progress, has been made during the last half century, as the result of private endeavor, the education of women in India moves forward very slowly, and is, today, quite the most backward branch of a very backward system.

No one, of course, who understands anything about India, would be inclined to underrate the difficulties which lie in the way of those who advocate the education of women. All the teaching of caste and all the domestic traditions of the country are against it. As the Montagu-Chelmsford report pointed out, in dealing with the matter, in India, social customs have greatly multiplied the difficulties in the way of female education. The report, however, very justly points to the fact that these difficulties are by no means peculiar to India; that they are only found there in a more pronounced form, and that it is not long since the advocates of the higher education of women in Europe, "were regarded as impractical and subversive theorists." These adverse views, however, have been overcome in Europe so thoroughly that most people are inclined to regard it as almost humor-

ous that they should ever have been held. They can similarly be overcome in India. Indeed, it is one of the most hopeful signs in the country that, during the last few years, there has been a more rapid breaking down of prejudice in this respect than in almost any other direction. "Educated young men of the middle classes are beginning to look for literate wives," and there is a remarkable growth throughout the country of a wider concept of education, as being something more than a means to purely material advancement and as opening the doors to a fuller life.

It is surely the duty of an enlightened government to take the fullest advantage of this change of heart. A great authority on the Near East, speaking of Turkey, some years ago, declared that there could be no progress in that country except in proportion as the status of its women was improved. And the status of the woman in India, confined practically all her life to the Zenana, and forbidden by the drastic restrictions of the purdah to have any natural participation in the great affairs of the world outside, is not greatly different from the position accorded her in Turkey. In these circumstances, it is particularly welcome to find the Montagu-Chelmsford report frankly acknowledging that the great gulf between men and women, in respect of education, is one of the most serious problems which have to be faced in India. It is true that, as has been already said, sixty-five years ago, the then government of India gave expression to very similar sentiments, and immediately relegated them to the limbo of pious opinions. But the time has passed in India, as in many other countries, when this can be done, and Mr. Montagu's now famous "practical beginning" may surely be looked for in the case of education for women, as in the case of many other much needed reforms.

Early Days in the Prairie State

THESE are centenary times, and days and nights of many celebrations, in Illinois, the Prairie State of the American Union. The older citizens, at state, county, town and city gatherings are telling of the strange things they saw back in the fifties, or forties, and even in the thirties, and the younger are recounting the tales told them by their elders. The period is a rare one for the collector of traditional or historical data.

Illinois was a wilderness a century ago; seventy-five years ago it was only beginning to "settle," fifty years ago it had gained some of the impetus that is still carrying it on toward great accomplishments. Two hundred years before this impetus set in, Marquette and Joliet had discovered the land inhabited by the Illiniwek, or Illini. After Marquette and Joliet came La Salle, who, like his predecessors, was struck by the wonder of the prairies and the richness of the soil along the river courses. Hennepin also came, and left some descriptions of the wild country that might have fitted in with the impressions which that country made upon immigrants from Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky a century later. Speaking of the Lower Illinois, one of the tributaries of the Mississippi River, he described it as being as deep and broad as the Seine, at Paris, and as widening out at several places to a quarter of a league. Hennepin was watchful of many things, including climatic conditions. "I must observe," he wrote, "that the hardest winter lasts not above two months in this charming country; so that on the 15th of January came a sudden thaw, which made the Illinois River navigable and the weather as mild as it is with us in the middle of spring." Lest anybody should be misled, it is proper to say that Hennepin was speaking of meteorological conditions of an exceptional nature, even in the interior of the State. The temperature in the vicinity of Chicago, in January, is somewhat different from that which is normal in Paris in the springtime.

The point, however, is that all of the early explorers thought well of the land of the Illini; most of them wrote and reported enthusiastically about it, and all were struck, as were immigrants from the eastern side of the Alleghenies in later years, with the wondrous prairies. Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, the Sieur de Tonty, Membre, Jontel, Douay, Bienville, D'Iberville, St. Denis, St. Clair, and the rest, could never, even in the midst of fort building and Indian troubles, entirely fail to note the prairies.

Many years afterward when Clark E. Carr, as a youth, was taken by his father from New York to Illinois, in the hope of discovering larger opportunity, he found the natural conditions in the State unchanged from what they had been under the French and English flags. Colonel Carr, as he afterward came to be called, knew all the early Illinois celebrities, most of them intimately. He was contemporary with Douglas, with Lincoln, with Shields, with the Washburnes, with Logan, and with Grant; and few men knew the inner life, sentiment, and aspirations of the Prairie State better than he. It was a commonwealth in its swaddling clothes when he reached it, by way of the Great Lakes, for there were no railroads in that part of the country in those days. "The decision to 'go West,'" he writes, "was not made in my father's family in a day nor in a year. The question was considered at our fireside long and thoroughly. Other new States in the Mississippi Valley had their attractions and advantages, but whenever the question was considered my father would always declare in favor of Illinois."

Few historians, or writers of recollections or of romance, dealing with the West, have left a better picture of what the prairies of Illinois were in the middle of the Nineteenth Century than has Colonel Carr. "Beautiful as is Illinois to the people of the present generation when they travel through the country upon established highways, among cultivated fields, by meadows and pastures and orchards and gardens surrounding luxurious homes," he wrote in 1904, "they can scarcely realize how resplendent these prairies were fifty years ago. The broad expanse upon which we found ourselves as we traveled on in the early springtime, so far as we could see, had no beginning and no end, except as bounded by the horizon. There were few houses and these were far away from us, and in their isolation they seemed to be phantom abodes."

Because the superstition generally prevailed that the

prairies were barren, that they would not produce trees, and that they must always be left for pasturing, the valleys between the bluffs and the rivers were settled first. Moreover, the rivers afforded the only means of long-haul transportation. But the prairie superstition was destroyed in time; it was in course of destruction when the Carrs arrived, and land supposed for years to be unfruitful became known, within a generation, as the most fertile in the country.

The population of Illinois was made up, in the early days, of representatives of all parts of the Union. There was no native population, strictly speaking, in Illinois when Lincoln and Douglas carried on their great debate. For years it was a State composed mainly of young people. Chicago, as late as the seventies, was called a young man's city. There was untold wealth in the prairie soil, and one hundred years after the admission of the State to the Union that wealth, so far as it is possible to see, notwithstanding the tremendous drafts upon it during half a century, is today practically as if untouched.

Notes and Comments

ON THE eve of the Congressional election in the United States, the Democratic Party is confident of maintaining control of both Houses, while the Republican Party is equally confident of wresting this control from the party in power. Just where either finds ground for confidence it is impossible to say. The nation is doing its own thinking and doing it very quietly, and no political manager possesses the faculty of predicting, with any degree of certainty, whether the great white shower of ballots may drift by tomorrow evening.

AFTER just 300 years of Hapsburg rule, Bohemia is again a political entity. The one thing needful now, to make its freedom complete, is escape from the domination of the brewery. Let it be warned by what beer has done for Prussia and Austria, and turn the industrial activities of Pilsen into a new channel.

THE Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has appointed a committee to "study carefully and thoroughly all the difficulties confronting gold production" and to "submit suggestions of sane and sound methods of relief." One of the speediest and most certain ways of increasing gold production would be for the United States Government to "grubstake" gold prospectors. All the money in gold mining should not be, as, practically, it is now, assured the mining investor and the mining speculator.

SOMETHING like 10,000 revolutionaries in Finland have, it is announced, been granted amnesty, and will be released from prison forthwith. Those under sentence for more than four years will still be confined. It would seem as if the 10,000 set at liberty could, if they would, do something for their less fortunate brethren, that is to say, if they are really revolutionaries.

THE ending of the war will mean a great deal to a great many people, just as did the beginning of the war. There must be a general readjustment. Millions of people will have to begin anew. But in a short time, perhaps, the only people who will find themselves permanently out of business will be the autocrats and the militarists.

A LITTLE piece of information from Amsterdam, recently, was to the effect that the Duke of Arenberg had sold his demesne at Enghien and was putting up for sale his "palais" at Brussels. Enghien, which is a few miles from Mons, in the cockpit of Europe, has a long history of its own. Duc d'Enghien was the title given, in the Seventeenth Century, to the great French general, le grand Condé. In the Revolution the palace of the duke, where he had entertained Voltaire, was burnt down by the Sans-Culottes. There is also a story told of Charles Joseph de Ligne, a previous holder of the title, who, being invited by friends to put himself at the head of the Belgian revolutionaries, in 1788, answered gracefully that he appreciated the compliment, but that he "never revolted in the winter."

INTENSIFIED accumulation of coal for winter storage in Eastern States of the American Union will be begun by Dr. Garfield on the 15th of the present month, so as to insure an ample supply for the winter. Coal withdrawn for intensification purposes will, of course, relieve the market of a surplus that might relieve the consumer of the burden of famine prices. What is needed, may it be remarked, is less intensification and more distribution.

DIXMUDE and Roulers, which have been captured by the onward marching armies of King Albert and General Plumer, are names which recall the terrible events, unbelievable at the time, of the autumn of 1914. Those towns, which are now just crumbling shells of their former selves, felt the full savagery of the German invasion. Not only were they burned, but the inhabitants were put to the sword. It is literally true that over a thousand unarmed civilians were murdered in the streets and the cellars in which they had taken refuge. Then Europe knew that, in this Twentieth Century, Attila and his Huns had to be faced once more. It is well not to forget what Roulers and Dixmude endured in 1914.

LYSIS has adopted a saying of Saint-Simon's as the motto of his paper, *La Nouvelle Démocratie*, "To each according to his capacity, and to each capacity according to its work." So far, *La Nouvelle Démocratie* has appeared each day with an editorial written by the editor himself, Lysis. "Politicians and demagogues I cannot away with," says he, and proceeds to weigh with exactness the dogmas which have been imposed on the crowd, and which, in his opinion, have brought France to the very edge of the precipice. "Divine right of kings, divine right of class, divine right of the masses, it is always the same falsity, the same shameful purpose of establishing on a false doctrine the domination of a caste." Lysis' paper bears no label, stands for no party. It has its own mission, to prepare for the future.